No. 49/3/15

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Department of Immigration

FILE OF PAPERS.

~~49/3/15~~

1960....

SUBJECT: Displaced Persons in Egypt (El-Shatt) - Yugo-Slavs - and Lebanese Poles - Admn

49/3/15

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA. 49/3/15 GMR/HH.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF HEALTH, CANBERRA.

TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS, "HEALTH, CANBERRA."

TELEPHONE No. 596.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CANBERRA, A.C.T., 26th January, 1949

In reply Please Quote 556 / 4/2.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION 49/3/15

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION No. 49/3/92

RECEIVED 28 JAN 1949 DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION CANBERRA

MEMORANDUM:

YUGOSLAV EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL FROM EGYPT - MEDICAL ASPECTS.

The following extracts from the report of the Medical Officer at Bonegilla Reception and Training Centre, regarding a number of Yugoslav ex-servicemen and their families who arrived at Bonegilla at the end of November from the El'Shatt in Egypt, are forwarded for your information :-

..."Then there was a marked difference between the D.P.'s selected in Europe and those from Egypt. In Europe the fairly rigid standards seem to have been maintained, although the average age has increased by more than 10 years among the adults, but the selection in Egypt is very peculiar. The most motley collection of people have been passed. These people probably are a true representation of their country, a more complete cross section than the middle class Baltic section. Being mostly ex-service personnel they range through all social classes, and as a result consist of some of the best physical specimens we have had and at the same time some of the most extraordinary physical types, such as a very severe old Potts disease of the spine, and a man with complete paralysis of the muscles of his lower leg (a war injury, however). The age of many of the Yugoslav dependents is far greater than I would consider desirable in immigrants and they will be profitable neither productively or reproductively. I feel that if a keen selection of Yugoslav personnel from Egypt had been enforced we would have secured a very find batch of immigrants, instead of the extraordinary assortment we have this time.

...FEMALE.

One great change is in the age of the women. Many of the women from Egypt are far too old for immigration

...CHILDREN.

This was the largest number so far, about 158 children under 16 years of whom 80 or more were under 6 years. As a result of the crowded ship and the difficulties of adequately looking after the children, nearly all were suffering from general malnutrition and all had colds, many had gastro intestinal disorders, and some were badly wasted. Two children, very young twins apparently died from gastro-enteritis while on the voyage. In my opinion it is

/undesirable......

This report is of course by a Medical Officer & on medical aspects I have no comment, except that the Med Exam was carried out by British Officers - Aust. Officers would have been preferable because of their special interest in the problem, but were not available. Regarding "type" I beg to disagree with the M.O. - these were "peasant" immigrants & their general appearance would not be as good as other D.P.s from Europe - that does not, however, mean that they will not be good settlers & workers. As to the age, the majority were under 40 years, & I should say that the average age would be reasonably low. There are a few other aspects which you are aware of, such as money being spoilt in Campfete, which made this batch appear more unfavourable than others - I feel however that they will prove to be an acquisition

undesirable that so many young children should be carried on one ship, when it is difficult to look after them adequately. The children from Egypt contrast very strongly with the children from Europe who are much better physical specimens. However, the Yugoslav children vary enormously apparently varying with their social class. One contingent of Yugoslavs consists of 6 brothers with 23 children between them, all of whom do not measure up to the best health standards."

A J Metcalfe
(A.J. METCALFE)
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF HEALTH.

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

CABLEGRAM: AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY PARIS

For WALKER

No.

Date.

Your 287. Immigration does not propose to provide assistance for Polish Refugees in Lebanon.

They advise that Brigadier White, acting for Immigration, inspected Polish refugees in question, and considers that, whilst they include proportion of acceptable types, ~~their~~ numbers of these are not large and they are so dispersed that visit of special selection mission is not warranted.

Immigration states there is nothing to prevent them applying individually for permission to enter Australia, in the event of which each case will be considered on its merits.

Distribution: E.A. (file)

6th January, 1949.

Draft cable prepared after discussion with Mr Cooper, External. To be sent by EA.

7/1

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Distribution: E.A. (file)

6th January, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

FL:MD

I.20414.

DECODE FROM:

THE AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,
P A R I S.

Dated: 24th December, 1948.
2015.
Rec'd: 26th December, 1948.
0900.

287. Unclassified.

From Walker.

At the conclusion of UNESCO Conference in Beirut I was asked to receive deputation representing 500 Polish refugees at present resident Lebanon who have made application through I.R.O. for migration to Australia.

Deputation gave me copy of letters from Urbanice and Kasinski to Dr. Evatt explaining recent decision of I.R.O. to transfer Polish refugees from Lebanon to a camp in Italy and suggesting that the Australian Government might arrange for Immigration Mission to visit Lebanon in order to select suitable migrants before they are scattered among camps in Italy. These people have already spent lengthy period in Russian Concentration Camps and are horrified by prospect of further period in Italian camps which they fear would undermine their health and morale and prevent their migration to Australia.

Owing to relatively favourable conditions under which they are living in Lebanon these people appear in better condition than many of those in Central Europe and I am sure many of them would be found suitable for admission to Australia under the present agreement with I.R.O.

I do not know what action may already have been taken by Dr. Evatt in the above mentioned correspondence. Subject to any policy consideration or views of the Minister I suggest that matters might be taken up urgently with Immigration Department. Copy of correspondence following by air.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (ATTENTION)

Pinnig.

27th December, 1948.

FB

Mr Cooper, Dept of External Affairs, rang me re this cable. I advised him in terms of Brig White's cable of 31st July hereon and expressed the opinion that it was unlikely that the C'wealth would do anything for them as a group tho' they could apply for admission individually. No C'wealth financial assistance to travel would be available.

[signature]
6/1/49

Mr Dempsey

Was Landing Permit for Lalic family withdrawn from sponsor Visko Andrisic

[signature]

23/11

IM/141.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER FOR IMMIGRATION
(The Hon. Arthur A. Calwell)

When the migrant ship WOOSTER VICTORY arrives in Melbourne on Monday it will bring realisation to the dreams and hopes of an exceptionally gallant band of migrants, the Minister for Immigration (Mr. Calwell) said to-day.

They are 425 Yugoslavs who, for more than four years, have been camped at El Shatt, in the historic Sinai desert where they settled because they were unwilling to return to Yugoslavia for political reasons.

"For more than four years these people have been tested by incessant heat, recurring sandstorms and a glaring landscape in which the only relief has been a few carefully-watered cactus plants," said Mr. Calwell. "It is a tribute to their mettle that they have not only survived these hardships, but have flourished and are in excellent health, eager to start life again in a new land.

"They should make a valuable contribution to Australia. Most of the men were formerly small farmers, industrious and experienced. The wives and older girls are exceptionally skilled in fine embroidery, weaving and lace-making - their peasant gala costumes are models of delicate workmanship - and the children look like real Australian bush kiddies - strong, tanned and healthy."

Mr. Calwell explained that the Yugoslavs had settled at El Shatt in 1944 with the assistance of the International Refugee Organisation, but despite their isolation, privations and lack of amenities had kept themselves in fine mental and physical trim. Australian immigration officials who had visited their desert camp were amazed at the manner in which these industrious people had established an orderly, thriving community in the barren wastes.

Read.
Ap. please
22/11

On their own initiative they had instituted schools to teach English and kept their spirits alive with concerts, dancing and singing. As a result, most spoke excellent English.

"Right up to the time they embarked on the WOOSTER VICTORY in Egypt these people have been fighting for existence", said Mr. Calwell. "Their final trek from El Shatt to the ship was made in the face of many difficulties as they had to rely mainly on the help of friendly desert sheiks from whom they borrowed camels and other transport. I welcome the arrival of such people who have emerged triumphant from so much adversity."

Also on the WOOSTER VICTORY are 475 displaced persons from Europe. Nearly 200 of the 900 passengers are children. From Melbourne all will go to Bonegilla reception centre for the usual period of instruction in English and the Australian way of life.

....

CANBERRA, November 12,1948.

S.M. HERALD.

13-11-48.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION No. 47/3/15

RECEIVED 19 NOV 1948 RECORDS DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION CANBERRA

Yugoslavs From Desert Camp Arrive Monday

CANBERRA, Friday.—The arrival in Melbourne on Monday of the migrant ship Wooster Victory would mean that the hopes of a gallant band of migrants would be realised, said the Minister for Immigration, Mr. A. A. Calwell, to-day.

Mr. Calwell said the migrants were 425 Yugoslavs who had been camped in the Sinai Desert for more than four years. They settled there because they were unwilling to return to Yugoslavia.

TESTED

"These people have been tested by incessant heat, recurring sandstorms, and a glaring landscape in which the only relief has been a few carefully watered cactus plants," said Mr. Calwell.

"Most of the men were formerly small farmers, industrious and experienced. The wives and older girls are exceptionally skilled in fine embroidery, weaving and lacemaking.

"Australian immigration officials who visited their desert camp were amazed at the manner in which they had established an orderly, thriving community in a barren waste."

Mr. Calwell said 475 displaced persons from Europe would also arrive on the Wooster Victory. Nearly 200 of the 900 passengers were children.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

RECEIVED 4 NOV 1948 RECORDS DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION CANBERRA

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION No. 47/3/15

O.15630

Sent: 2nd November, 1948.
4.15 p.m.

DECODE TO:

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT
TRADE COMMISSIONER?
CAIRO.

221. Immigration.

Please cable name of "Hunchback" girl El Shatt group and whether embarked Wooster Victory.

IMMIGRATION.

2nd November, 1948.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
AUSTRADE
TELEPHONE 44996
P. O. BOX 273

OFFICE OF THE
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER
IN EGYPT

4, SEKKET ABOU SEBAA
(OFF. 11 CHERIF PASHA)
CAIRO

REF. No. 80.

23rd October, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA

MEMORANDUM:

Yugo-Slav Refugees from El-Shatt.

Enclosed are ten copies of the Nominal Roll of Yugo-Slav refugees from El-Shatt (Egypt) Camp, who sailed in s/s "WOOSTER VICTORY" from Suez at noon on 22nd October.

Letters of Authority numbered serially G/6356 to G/6657, inclusive, were used, one being issued to each employable in the respective familites. The number of the Letter of Authority appears in the first column of the nominal roll.

Through cancellations, alterations etc., Letters of Authority Nos. G/6356, 6375, 6376, 6416, 6423, 6465, 6466, 6471, 6472, 6500, 6587, 6588 and 6649 have been withdrawn and destroyed.

Enclosed also are 28 cancelled Landing Permits. All these permit holders, with the exception of Rajkovitch, whom I will mention later, were selected by Messrs. White & Temby, but on their own initiative succeeded in getting a bunch of Landing Permits from West Australia. Acting on instructions issued by you through I.R.O., I recalled these Permits and, as the holders were still willing to go to Australia under the group scheme, replaced them with the Letters of Authority shown.

A 29th case is that of the Lalic family, Kreso Lalic, his wife Laposava and their two children Milivoj and Ivica. They also were selected by Mr. White but had been issued with Landing Permit No.4199. Lalic was unable to surrender his Permit to me because, he said, when he was informed by I.R.O. that Permit holders could not be transported in I.R.O. ships, he had returned his Landing Permit to his sponsor. I have little hesitation in accepting the explanation given by Lalic, but as I have issued him and his family with Letters of Authority G/6506 and 6507, it might be advisable to contact the sponsor Visko Andrisic, of 31 Annie Street, South Frementle and make sure that the Landing Permit is destroyed.

Back to Rajkovitch. This family had been pre-selected by the Camp Director among those to appear before Mr. White during his visit to Egypt. On the day of the selection, however, Rajkovitch received a Landing Permit and, therefore, was not interviewed, When the "WOOSTER VICTORY" arrived at Suez, it was found that there were five vacant births and naturally I.R.O. was anxious to make full use of them. The Camp Director, Mr. D. Stephen, an Australian, who was co-opted as a selector when Mr. White was here, suggested including the Rajkovitch family. I interviewed them and was quite happy that they are the types we want. The father

Contd.

is prepared to work as a carpenter or builder's labourer, his wife is a capable seamstress and the little girls of 13 and 9 respectively are bonny youngsters. The family readily agreed to forego their Landing Permit and be included in the group scheme. All their documents, medical reports and X-Ray negatives were in order, therefore, I issued Letters of Authority numbers G/6656 and 6657 in their favour and they joined "WOOSTER VICTORY".

Desa ZUPA (No.431), who appears on the Nominal Roll as single, is now Mrs. Desa GOJNIC, wife of Serial No.100 GOJNIC. This couple were married at El-Shatt.

The embarkation was a personal triumph of organisation for Mr. Stephen under very difficult conditions. Heavy trucks were borrowed from Army, also Landing Craft, reluctant Egyptian Customs Officials were persuaded to inspect baggage at the Camp, more reluctant police were obtained to escort the convoy, native labour was borrowed from a sheik in the desert, and the Canal Company persuaded to put "WOOSTER VICTORY" last in a convoy so that she could be moored at a buoy on the desert side of the Canal for a few hours without interfering with other Canal transport. I saw the migrants on board and they made a very happy picture as the "WOOSTER VICTORY" is an ideal, well-fitted ship, has a jolly staff of Italian Officers, an excellent Escort Officer in Mr. Finckenhagen and another first class chap in Education Officer Willson. You can safely give this ship's arrival a wide press-cover.

J Wilson
Information Officer.

JW/dv.

Copy of letter & 2 copies of roll sent to Brig. Galleghan
Dr.

Landing Permits recalled from Yugo-Slav Migrants embarked in s/s "WOOSTER VICTORY", Cancelled, and replaced by Letters of Authority.

Permit N°	Bearer	Letter of Authority
C.1642	KLEUT Nikola	G.6480
C.4274	JEVRICH, Mileta	G.6462
C.4275	SOSKICH, David	G.6613
C.4381	JURJEVIC, Filip, wife and 3 children	G.6468 & G.6469
C.4404	JAKOVASICH, Nino, wife and child	G.6458 & G.6459
C.4466	ORLICH, Ciro	G.6558
C.4467	TRAJKOVICH, Milan	G.6621
C.4468	KRKLJES, Milivoj	G.6499
C.4469	ARSENIN, Panta	G.6374
C.4471	VASICH, Vojislav	G.6629
C.4472	KELICH, Blagoje	G.6479
C.4473	BJELOPAVLICH, Janicije	G.6383
C.4474	COGORICH, Rajko	G.6402
C.4476	IVEZICH, Petar	G.6457
C.4477	JOVANOVICH, Dragomir	G.6463
C.4514	KOSTICH, Velizar	G.6493
C.4517	PAVLOVICH, Pavle	G.6567
C.4520	STANISICH, Ilija	G.6616
C.4563	VUKAJLOVICH, Uros	G.6643
C.4573	KEKOVICH, Vasilije	G.6476
C.4574	KEKOVICH, Mihajlo	G.6475
C.4575	KEKOVICH, Vladimir, wife and child	G.6477 & G.6478
C.4276	RADOVANICH, Voin	G.6589
C.4579	RAJKOVICH, Mihajlo, wife and 2 children	G.6656 & G.6657
C.4591	IVANOVIC, Labud	G.6456
B.3196	SVICAREVIC, Alexander, wife and 2 children	G.6367 &G6368
B.6593	PAVIC, Jakov	G.6564
B.7284	COPIC, Svetozar	G.6406

J Wilson.
Information Officer.

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C.4466	ORLICH, Ciro	G.6558
C.4467	TRAJKOVICH, Milan	G.6621
C.4468	KRKLJES, Milivoj	G.6499
C.4469	ARSENIN, Panta	G.6374
C.4471	VASICH, Vojislav	G.6629
C.4472	KELICH, Blagoje	G.6479
C.4473	BJELOPAVLICH, Janicije	G.6383
C.4474	COGORICH, Rajko	G.6402
C.4476	IVEZICH, Petar	G.6457
C.4477	JOVANOVICH, Dragomir	G.6463
C.4514	KOSTICH, Velizar	G.6493
C.4517	PAVLOVICH, Pavle	G.6567
C.4520	STANISICH, Ilija	G.6616
C.4563	VUKAJLOVICH, Uros	G.6643
C.4573	KEKOVICH, Vasilije	G.6476
C.4574	KEKOVICH, Mihajlo	G.6475
C.4575	KEKOVICH, Vladimir, wife and child	G.6477 & G[illegible]
C.4276	RADOVANICH, Voin	G.6589
C.4579	RAJKOVICH, Mihajlo, wife and 2 children	G.6656 & [illegible]
C.4591	IVANOVIC, Labud	G.6456
B.3196	SVICAREVIC, Alexander, wife and 2 children	G.636[illegible]
B.6593	PAVIC, Jakov	G.6564
B.7284	COPIC, Svetozar	G.6406

Information Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

RC/CMW

I.17568

DECODE FROM:

Dated 3rd November 1948 0950
Rec'd 4th November 1948 0830

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER
CAIRO

202. Your telegram 221.

Marija Banicevic embarked Wooster Victory.

....

Immigration (Attn) 4th November 1948

Dept of Information
(Mr Hugh Murphy)
Informed of [illegible] name he will prepare a statement against the necessity [illegible]
D 5/11

JG.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Department of Immigration,

CANBERRA....A.C.T.

2nd November, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications Division),
CANBERRA.....A.C.T.

Will you kindly arrange for a cablegram in the following terms to be sent to:-

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER,
CAIRO.

FROM IMMIGRATION.

PLEASE CABLE NAME OF "HUNCHBACK" GIRL EL SHATT GROUP AND WHETHER EMBARKED WOOSTER VICTORY.

(T. H. E. HEYES)
Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
AUSTRADE
TELEPHONE 44996
P. O. BOX 273

OFFICE OF THE
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER
IN EGYPT

4, SEKKET ABOU SEBAA
(OFF. 11 CHERIF PASHA)
CAIRO

RECEIVED
29 OCT 1948
RECORDS DEPARTMENT
OF IMMIGRATION
CANBERRA

REF. NO 80.

16th October, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA.

MEMORANDUM:

Yugo-Slav Refugees - El Shatt.

Attached is an advance copy of the nominal roll for Yugo-Slav Refugees from El-Shatt Camp, Egypt, who will be travelling in the s/s "WOOSTER VICTORY" at present scheduled to leave Suez on October 22.

Ten copies of the final roll will be airmailed to you immediately after embarkation and this roll is being sent in advance only as a guide to what is coming.

J Wilcox
Information Officer.

JW/dv.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS AUSTRADE
TELEPHONE 44996
P. O. BOX 273

OFFICE OF THE
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER
IN EGYPT

4, SEKKET ABOU SEBBA
(OFF. 11 CHERIF PASHA)
CAIRO

REF. NO. 80.

8 October, 1948

MEMORANDUM to:

Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Yugo-Slav Refugees from El-Shatt (Egypt)

Attached are 10 copies of the nominal roll covering nine Yugo-Slav refugees selected from the El-Shatt camp by Brig.White and Mr Temby. Ten copies have been given to the escort officer of the s.s."NAPOLI",the ship by which these refugees are travelling. Two other copies have been sent to Brig.Galleghan at Berlin.

s.s."NAPOLI" left Port Said on 22 September for Australia via India. She will touch Australia at Fremantle before proceeding to the Eastern States.

Enclosed also is one copy of Yugo-Slavs from El-Shatt Camp who are the holders of Landing Permits and will not be requiring aid on arrival. Most of these are disembarking at Fremantle. This is enclosed for information only.

Information Officer.

LANDING PERMIT HOLDERS

NOMINAL ROLL OF YUGOSLAV REFUGEES

FROM EL SHATT CAMP

NAPOLI

22

Embarking SS "~~DERMA~~", E.T.D. ~~4th or 5~~th Sept. 1948.

LANDING PERMIT HOLDERS
NOMINAL ROLL OF YUGOSLAV REFUGEES
FROM EL SHATT CAMP

Embarking S.S. "DERNA" E.T.D. 4th or 5th Sept. 1948.

SER. NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATIONSHIP	DESTINATION	
1	ACALINOVIC	Petar	27	M	Father	S.Fremantle,	W.A.
2		Ina	24	F	Mother	do.	do.
3		Vicko	2	M	Son	do.	do.
4	BLAGAIC	Gabriel	31	M	Father	Perth, W.A.	
5		Marija	26	F	Mother	do.	
6		Spomenka	6	F	Daughter	do.	
7		Radmila	2	F	Daughter	do.	
8	BOZANIC	Stjopan	46	M	Father	Upper Swan,	W.A.
9		Perina	44	F	Mother	do.	do.
10		Mate	20	M	Son	do.	do.
11	BRZIC	Vicko	42	M	Father	S.Fremantlo,	W.A.
12		Marija	35	F	Mother	do.	do.
13		Tija	5	F	Daughter	do.	do.
14		Nikola	2	M	Son	do.	do.
15	DEMARK	Ivan	30	M	Father	North Beach,	W.A.
16		Flora	22	F	Mother	do.	do.
17		Sylvia	9/12	F	Daughter	do.	do.
18	KRSIKAPA	Momcilo	39	M	Single	Fremantle, W.A.	
19	LUKETINA	Marinko	44	M	Father	Osborne Park,	W.A.
20		Marija	41	F	Mothor	do.	do.
21		Slaven	16	M	Son	do.	do.
22	MURUSIC	Stjepan	48	M	Husband	Herne Hill,	W.A.
23		Vinka	45	F	Wife	do.	do.
24	RULJANCIC	Anto	24	M	Single	Herne Hill, W.A.	
25	SRDIC	Vojin	46	M	Father	Sydnoy, N.S.W.	
26		Ruza	42	F	Mother	do.	
27		Dejan	15	M	Son	do.	
28	TABAIN	Nikola	56	M	Fathor	Leeton, N.S.W.	
29		Ambroz	20	M	Son	do.	
30		Cedo	16	M	Son	do.	
31	VIDOVIC	Katica	60	F	Mother	Herne Hill,	W.A.
32		Mandina	29	F	Daughter	do.	do.
33		Stojanka	9	F	Grand-daughter	do.	do.
34		Lonka	5	F	Grand-daughter	do.	do.
35	BOBILAK	Roman	48	M	Poles from Lebanon	?	?
36		Helena	40	F			
37		Henryk	12	M			
38		Rudolf	9	M			
39	MILANOVIC	Branko	22	M	Father	?	?
40		Jurka	20	F	Mother		
41		Jakislava	2	F	Daughter		

EMBARKING AT PORT SAID ON SEPTEMBER 22ND - ON S.S. "NAPOLI"

CERTIFIED EXTRACT OF ORIGINAL NOMINAL ROLL OF EL SHATT DISPLACED PERSONS APPROVED FOR ENTRY INTO AUSTRALIA

BY THE MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION AND SELECTED BY BRIG. T. W. WHITE AND MR. H. TEMBY

Nom. Roll No.	Ser. No. on Master Roll	Surname	Christian Name	Country of Citizenship or last hab. residence	Religion	Marital Status	Sex	Age	Country of Birth	Occupation	Letter of Authority
1.	(109)	IVICEVIC	Josip	Yugoslavia	Rom.Cath.	Married	M	46	Yugoslavia	Farmer	G 6351
2.	(110)		Marija	do.	do.	do.	F	41	do.	Housewife	
3.	(122)	KISIC	Radovan	Yugoslavia	Serb Orth.	Single	M	29	Yugoslavia	Type-setter	G 6352
4.	(172)	LETNIC	Ivan	Yugoslavia	Rom.Cath.	Married	M	28	Yugoslavia	Mason	G 6353
5.	(173)		Vesna	do.	do.	do.	F	19	do.	Housewife	
6.	(174)		Lavor		do.		M	3	Egypt	-	
7.	(279)	RADOJEVIC	Petar	Yugoslavia	Serb Orth.	Married	M	33	Yugoslavia	Farmer	G 6355
8.	(280)		Ika	do.	do.	do.	F	18	do.	Housewife	
9.	(281)		Aleksandar		do.		M	1	Egypt	-	

One copy of this list to K. Jones. Stats Section.
JAB. 24/11.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
AUSTRADE
TELEPHONE 44996
P. O. BOX 273

OFFICE OF THE
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER
IN EGYPT

4, SEKKET ABOU SEBBA
(OFF. 11 CHERIF PASHA)
CAIRO

RECEIVED
19 OCT 1948
RECORDS DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION CANBERRA

REF. NO. 80.

4th October, 1948

Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Mr W.Borman,
H.B.M.Consulate-General,
CAIRO.

Yugo-Slav Refugees for Australia

Dear Sir,

You already have the Nominal Roll, and one Supplementary Roll, of persons belonging to the Yugo-Slav group of refugees encamped at El Shatt, Egypt, who have been approved by Brigadier T.W.White on the special authority of the Minister for Immigration for admission into Australia.

During his return visit to Egypt last week, Brigadier White completed 14 other case histories and authorised their inclusion as Supplementary Roll "B".

These persons will probably be departing with the main body in the s.s."Wooster Victory" towards the end of October.

Yours faithfully,

J Wilson

Information Officer.

NOMINAL ROLL (Supplementary B)

Of Refugees selected by Brigadier T.W. White for Immigration to Australia

Under Australian Immigration Group Scheme on the 1st October 1948.

Ser. No.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	AGE	SEX	PROFESSION	Degree of Proficiency in English
1	KEKOVIC	Mihajlo	44	M	Tobacco Worker	Nil
2	KOSTIC	Velizar	44	M	Farmer	Beginner
3	KRKIJES	Milivoj	17	M	Farmer	Fair
4	LALIC	Kreso	21	M	Driver	Fair
5		Leposava	19	F	Seamstress	Nil
6		Milivoj	2	M	-	-
7		Ivica	1/12	M	-	-
8	PAVIC	Jakov	41	M	Mechanic	Beginner
9	STANISIC	Ilija	39	M	Mechanic	Beginner
10	VUKAJLOVIC	Uros	40	M	Mechanic	Beginner
11	KASOM	Melanija	35	F	Seamstress	Beginner
12	LALIC	Milica	19	F	Domestic	Beginner
13	JESIC	Vokin	52	M	Farmer	Beginner
14		Marija	39	F	Domestic	Beginner

Mr Dempsey

Pls endeavour to find out name of humpback guy & vessel on which aurving – then discuss with Information with view to prepn of statement for Minr.

[illegible]

7/10

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. ....

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

AD

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRATION ADVISORY COUNCIL,
C/- DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

10th September, 1948.

My dear Minister,

Yugoslav Displaced Persons in Egypt.

I desire to inform you that at its Eighth Meeting, held in Melbourne on August 11th, the Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council noted with interest the report by Brigadier T.W. White on the selection by him of 370 Yugoslavs for admission into Australia from the displaced persons camps at El Shatt, near Suez, and your decisions in regard to others whose cases were specially referred to you by Brigadier White.

2. Among these special cases was one of a Yugoslav woman, "somewhat hunchbacked", approval for whose admission you granted. Brigadier White, in his report, writes of her as follows:-

> "She is thirty years of age, is a typist, speaks good English, has conducted the camp school, teaching music, singing and dancing in addition to normal subjects, and is prepared to do hospital, domestic or any other type of similar work in Australia. She has been declared physically fit and her appearance cannot be regarded .... as 'loathsome'."

3. The Council decided to recommend to you that, before the arrival of these people in Australia, you should make a public statement in regard to this woman, in order to forestall any possible criticism in the press.

Yours sincerely,

Noted A 29.9.48.

(O.D.A. OBERG)
Acting Chairman,
Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council.

The Hon. Arthur A. Calwell, M.H.R.,
Minister for Immigration,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Meeting of C'wealth Immigration Advisory Council
11 Aug 1948

Minute No. 183.

Yugoslav Displaced Persons in Egypt

Brigadier T. W. White's report on the selection by him of 370 Yugoslavs for admission to Australia from the displaced persons camps at El Shatt, near Suez, and the Minister's decisions in regard to others whose cases were referred by Brigadier White for direction, were noted with interest by the Council.

2. The Council decided to recommend to the Minister that, before the arrival of these people, he should make a public statement in regard to the Yugoslav woman (mentioned in paragraph (d)(v) of Brigadier White's report) whose admission he has approved as a special case.

(AGENDA ITEM NO. 10)

File

From Agenda for Eighth meeting of
Cwealth Immigration Advisory Council
11/13 Aug 1948.

ITEM NO. 10.

YUGOSLAV DISPLACED PERSONS IN EGYPT.

At its meeting on January 29th (see Minute 128) the Council discussed a proposal, put forward by the Australian Commissioner in Egypt and the Head of I.R.O. in the Middle East, that a proportion of the Yugoslav displaced persons in camps at El Shatt, near Suez, should be allowed to settle in Australia. The proposal was viewed favourably by the Council, and the Minister approved its recommendation that an Australian selection officer be sent to Egypt to investigate and report on the suitability of these people as migrants. I.R.O. agreed to accept responsibility for their shipment to Australia.

2. Brigadier F.G. Galleghan, Head of the Australian Military Mission in Berlin, was accordingly directed to send a selection officer and a medical officer from Germany to Egypt to examine Yugoslavs. The instructions that were to be given to these officers are summarised in the notes to Item No. 14 of the Agenda for the Council meeting of 14th-15th April, 1948.

3. The sending of Australian officers from Germany was, however, rendered unnecessary, for it so happened that about this time Brigadier T.W. White was sent to the Middle East in connection with the emigration of the Palestinian Templars to Australia, and he was deputed to undertake the task of selecting the Yugoslavs. By the end of May he had interviewed the majority of them and had approved "approximately three hundred and seventy splendid types".

4. On arriving in England at the beginning of June, Brigadier White forwarded a detailed report of his work at El Shatt. A copy of this is given hereunder:

"With reference to my recent cablegrams regarding Yugoslav refugees in Egypt, I desire to submit the following report:

"(a) Upon receiving from Brigadier Galleghan your instructions regarding criteria to be followed in selecting Yugoslav migrants, it was possible for Temby and I, by delaying our departure for London, to interview the majority of Yugoslav refugees encamped at El Shatt in the Canal Zone of Egypt. Of over five hundred interviewed, three hundred and seventy were selected for migration to Australia.

"(b) T.B. x-ray examinations and Khan tests for venereal disease were made by British Army Medical Officers, who also completed the majority of clinical and other examinations of selectees while we were present at El Shatt. In only a few instances are these medical examinations incomplete.

"(c) In general, I believe that the Yugoslavs selected by us will make excellent migrants. The majority are young married couples with young children; older people were approved only if they were suitable and were dependants of employable families. Practically all the men are manual workers - the majority were small farmers in Yugoslavia, with vineyards, dairy herds or market gardens. Many are mechanics, carpenters, wood workers, or general labourers. The young women, some unmarried, are either nurses, nurses' aids,

dressmakers, or domestics. Many already speak English, others are learning the language in daily classes. Though these families have been living in tents on desert sand for four years, they appear to be in excellent health and impressed us with their cleanliness, neatness, cheerfulness, and the obvious industry they have shown in trying to improve their living conditions. There is a number of young children in many of the families, who may therefore find it difficult to find suitable accommodation in Australia. Some such families merited selection, in our opinion, because of the fitness and aptitude of the parents and the excellence of the young children. The considerable persecution and in many cases the personal tragedy suffered by these Yugoslav people in the past have made them appreciative of a country which offers them sanctuary, and readier to do their utmost to justify their selection. In general, therefore, we have been favourably impressed by this group of migrants and do not believe there will be reason to regret the selection made.

"(d) In my abovementioned cablegram, I advised you that in addition to Yugoslav migrants already selected there are others who are in themselves acceptable, but who because of special circumstances require to be referred to you for a direction. These comprise the following:

(i) A few Yugoslav applicants for selection who were apprehended early in the war by German forces and were then forcibly conscripted into the German Armed Forces. These few served as combatants for a short period, before they escaped or were captured by Allied Forces. They later joined the Yugoslav Royalist (Anti-Partisan) Army and served with it, and with British Forces, for the greater part of the war. It is desired to know whether their short period of service in the German Armed Forces disqualifies them from selection.

(ii) Some former Yugoslav personnel have wives and children in Yugoslavia who are unable to leave that country to join them. Most of these men served with the Chetnik Army in Yugoslavia until they were forced to flee from the Partisan forces. In recent years they have served as Wardens at British Army Camps in Egypt and, classified as civilian refugees, are now the responsibility of I.R.O. These men refuse to return to Yugoslavia because of their fear of persecution or death. They advise us that the Yugoslav Government threatens to declare them

divorced from their wives in Yugoslavia if they do not return to that country within a specified period. Many of these men would make excellent migrants. It is desired to know whether they need to be rejected because of the attitude of the Yugoslav Government and of the fact that their wives and children remain in Yugoslavia.

(iii) Some few Yugoslavs, declaring that they have been pronounced 'divorced' by the Yugoslav Government for their failure to return to their country, have taken another partner in El Shatt camp and have had children by them. They claim, however, that they have been unable to marry their new partners formally because the Yugoslav declaration of divorce is not recognised internationally. It appears therefore that they must be regarded as 'unmarried' and the children as 'illegitimate'. These 'families' appear otherwise acceptable as migrants.

(iv) Some few Yugoslavs, again, being unable to obtain a divorce from their wives in Yugoslavia, because they are unable to communicate with or trace them, have taken new partners in El Shatt camp and have had children by them. Such parents, again, must be regarded as 'unmarried' and the children as 'illegitimate'. It is desired to know whether such families as are described in these sub-paragraphs (iii) and (iv) may be selected as migrants if otherwise suitable.

(v) There is a young Yugoslav girl in El Shatt whom the Yugoslavs desire to have with them in Australia, but she is somewhat hunchbacked. She is thirty years of age, is a typist, speaks good English, has conducted the camp school, teaching music, singing and dancing in addition to normal subjects, and is prepared to do hospital, domestic or any other type of similar work in Australia. She has been declared physically fit and her appearance cannot be regarded, in the words of your directive, as 'loathsome'. I should like to know whether she may be approved as a special case.

(vi) There are also a few refugees in El Shatt of other nationalities than Yugoslav, who, by their appearance, qualifications and age, appear to be desirable immigrants. I.R.O. has requested that they be considered as part of the Yugoslav group. Their work and behaviour have been very favourably reported on by the Camp Director, and in consequence I should be glad to know whether you approve of their selection on the same conditions as the Yugoslavs.

"(e) As advised by cable, I.R.O. may be able to obtain shipping for upwards of two hundred Jugoslav men, women, and children in mid-June. I await your confirmation that it would be convenient to you to receive them in Australia some few weeks after mid-June.

"Finally, in submitting to you for decision the special cases enumerated in sub-paragraph (d) (i) to (vi), it is desired to reiterate that none of the above special cases is included among the Yugoslav migrants already selected by us and that the three hundred and seventy approved are in my opinion an excellent group of prospective Australian citizens."

5. The Minister, after reading (as he termed it) this "very interesting document", noted that it "shows clearly the good work done by Brigadier White and Mr. Temby". His decisions in regard to the questions submitted by Brigadier White in sub-paragraph (d) of the report are as follows:-

(i) Service in the German Armed Forces, as described in the report, does not disqualify these applicants for selection.

(ii) Yugoslavs with wives and children in Yugoslavia need not be rejected because of the attitude of the Yugoslav Government. They should, however, be fully advised of the difficulty they will meet in attempting to arrange for their dependants to join them here.

(iii) and (iv) The families described may be selected as migrants if otherwise suitable.

(v) The young Yugoslav girl may be approved as a special case.

(vi) Refugees in El Shatt other than Yugoslavs may be selected on the same conditions as the Yugoslavs.

6. These decisions were cabled on June 22nd to Brigadier White, who spent most of June and July in London and Germany in regard to the Templars and their assets. The latest advice received from him in respect to the provision of shipping for the Yugoslavs was contained in a cablegram sent from London on June 14th:-

"No further progress Yugoslav shipping, and will advise you of details immediately firm date is known."

---------oOo---------

AD

10th September, 1948.

My dear Minister,

Yugoslav Displaced Persons in Egypt.

I desire to inform you that at its Eighth Meeting, held in Melbourne on August 11th, the Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council noted with interest the report by Brigadier T.W. White on the selection by him of 370 Yugoslavs for admission into Australia from the displaced persons camps at El Shatt, near Suez, and your decisions in regard to others whose cases were specially referred to you by Brigadier White.

2. Among these special cases was one of a Yugoslav woman, "somewhat hunchbacked", approval for whose admission you granted. Brigadier White, in his report, writes of her as follows:-

> "She is thirty years of age, is a typist, speaks good English, has conducted the camp school, teaching music, singing and dancing in addition to normal subjects, and is prepared to do hospital domestic or any other type of similar work in Australia. She has been declared physically fit and her appearance cannot be regarded .... as 'loathsome'."

3. The Council decided to recommend to you that, before the arrival of these people in Australia, you should make a public statement in regard to this woman, in order to forestall ~~of~~ any possible criticism in the press.

Yours sincerely,

(O.D.A. OBERG)
Acting Chairman,
Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council.

The Hon. Arthur A. Calwell, M.H.R.,
Minister for Immigration,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

47/3/15

MK

18th October, 1948.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Director,
Dept. of Immigration Reception
and Training Centre,
BATHURST. N.S.W.

I am forwarding herewith three copies of the nominal roll of persons arriving by the "Napoli". The vessel is due in Sydney about the 25th October.

2. The persons on board will be accommodated at your Centre. The Commonwealth Migration Officer, Sydney will arrange onwards movement from the port of disembarkation.

T.H.E. Heyes,
Secretary.

/MK

47/3/15

18th October, 1948.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Commonwealth Migration Officer,
SYDNEY. N.S.W.

Displaced Persons on "Napoli".

I am forwarding herewith the complete documentation of displaced persons arriving by s.s."Napoli". The vessel is due at your port about 25th October, would you please arrange reception and onward movement to Bathurst Centre.

2. Enclosed also are three photographs of each person for Alien Registration Records.

T.H.E. Heyes,
Secretary.

47/3/15

/MK

18th October, 1948.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Director-General of Health,
Commonwealth Health Department,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

(For Dr. Redshaw)

Displaced Persons ex "Napoli".

I am forwarding herewith x-ray plates and health dossiers of displaced persons due to arrive on the vessel "Napoli" in Sydney about 25th October, 1948.

2. These people will be accommodated initially at Bathurst Centre.

T.H.E. Heyes,
Secretary.

Ac X-Ray plates & medical histories of 9 DPs ex Napoli forwarded to Dr Renshaw in Dr Wunderley's absence.

[initials] 18/10

File copy

EMBARKING AT PORT SAID ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 18th ON S.S. NAPOLI

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

CERTIFIED EXTRACT OF ORIGINAL NOMINAL ROLL OF EL SHATT DISPLACED PERSONS APPROVED FOR ENTRY INTO AUSTRALIA BY THE MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION AND SELECTED BY BRIG. T. W. WHITE AND MR. H. TEMBY

Nom. Roll No.	Ser. No. on Master Roll	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	County of Citizenship or last hab. residence	Religion	Marital Status	Sex	Age	Country of Birth	Occupation
1.	(109)	IVICEVIC	Josip	Yugoslavia	Rom.Cath.	married	M	46	Yugoslavia	farmer
2.	(110)		Marija	"	"	"	F	41	"	housewife
3.	(122)	KISIC	Radovan	Yugoslavia	Serb.Orth.	single	M	29	Yugoslavia	type-setter
4.	(172)	LETNIC	Ivan	Yugoslavia	Rom.Cath.	married	M	28	Yugoslavia	mason
5.	(173)		Vesna	"	"	"	F	19	"	housewife
6.	(174)		Lavor		"	- -	M	3	Egypt	-
7.	(225)	MILANOVIC	Branko	Yugoslavia	Rom.Cath.	married	M	22	Yugoslavia	farmer
8.	(226)		Jurka	"	"	"	F	20	"	housewife
9.	(227)		Jakislava		"	- -	F	2	Egypt	-
10.	(279)	RADOJEVIC	Petar	Yugoslavia	Serb.Orth.	married	M	33	Yugoslavia	farmer
11.	(280)		Ika	"	"	"	F	18	"	housewife
12.	(281)		Aleksandar		"	- -	M	1	Egypt	-

will immig. on landing permit [nos. 7–9]

JBT/GE.

TELEPHONES { B7875 B6441

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

4/12

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

AKROYD BUILDINGS,
34 KING STREET,

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO COMMONWEALTH MIGRATION OFFICER AND QUOTE
IMM. 48/H/2850.

Air Mail.

PERTH 15th October, 1948.

RECEIVED 18 OCT 1948 RECORDS DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION CANBERRA

MEMORANDUM :

Attention Mr. Dempsey.

I.R.O. Personnel ex s.s."NAPOLI", Fremantle, 15.10.1948.

The Secretary is informed that nine Yugo Slav personnel ex D. P. Camp El. Shatt, Egypt, were on board the s.s."Napoli" on arrival at Fremantle on 15.10.'48.

2. All these persons are travelling to Australia under I.R.O. Agreement with the Commonwealth Government.

3. Forwarded by air freight under separate cover are Nominal Rolls, passport photographs, Letters of Authority, Forms 16 and Application Forms completed by the requisite Authorities.

4. These forms have not been checked at this port.

5. Enclosed also for the information of the Secretary is copy of a Nominal Roll of 41 Displaced Persons ex El. Shatt Camp, Egypt, who are travelling to Australia, but who are in possession of Landing Permits, particulars of which have been checked at this port.

6. Will the Secretary kindly forward the requisite papers to the final port of debarkation, and also advise the Commonwealth Migration Officer, Melbourne, of the action taken at this port.

RWGratwick
(R.W.Gratwick).
A/g.COMMONWEALTH MIGRATION OFFICER
FOR W.A.

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

LANDING PERMIT HOLDERS

NOMINAL ROLL OF YUGOSLAV REFUGEES

FROM EL SHATT CAMP

Embarking S.S. "NAPOLI" E.T.D. 18th or 19th September, 1948.

Unnecessary to worry about L.P. holders who were selectees at El Shatt + embarked on Napoli.
Question might be raised again before departure of second party on Wooster Victory
[initials] 18/10

LANDING PERMIT HOLDERS
NOMINAL ROLL OF YUGOSLAV REFUGEES
FROM EL SHATT CAMP

Embarking S.S. "NAPOLI" E.T.D. 18th or 19th September, 1948.

SER. NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATIONSHIP	DESTINATION
1	ACALINOVIC	Petar	27	M	Father	S. Fremantle, W.A.
2		Ina	24	F	Mother	do. do.
3		Vicko	2	M	Son	do. do.
4	BLAGAIC	Gabriel	31	M	Father	Perth, W.A.
5		Marija	26	F	Mother	do.
6		Spomenka	6	F	Daughter	do.
7		Radmila	2	F	Daughter	do.
8	BOZANIC	Stjepan	46	M	Father	Upper Swan, W.A.
9		Perina	44	F	Mother	do. do.
10		Mate	20	M	Son	do. do.
11	BRZIC	Vicko	42	M	Father	S. Fremantle, W.A.
12		Marija	35	F	Mother	do. do.
13		Tija	5	F	Daughter	do. do.
14		Nikola	2	M	Son	do. do.
15	DEMARK	Ivan	30	M	Father	North Beach, W.A.
16		Flora	22	F	Mother	do. do.
17		Sylvia	9/12	F	Daughter	do. do.
18	KRSIKAPA	Momcilo	39	M	Single	Fremantle, W.A.
19	LUKETINA	Marinko	44	M	Father	Osborne Park, W.A.
20		Marija	41	F	Mother	do. do.
21		Slaven	16	M	Son	do. do.
22	MURUSIC	Stjopan	48	M	Husband	Herne Hill, W.A.
23		Vinka	45	F	Wife	do. do.
24	RULJANCIC	Ante	24	M	Single	Herne Hill, W.A.
25	SRDIC	Vojin	46	M	Father	Sydney, N.S.W.
26		Ruza	42	F	Mother	do. do.
27		Dejan	15	M	Son	do. do.
28	TABAIN	Nikola	56	M	Father	Leeton, N.S.W.
29		Ambroz	20	M	Son	do. do.
30		Cedo	16	M	Son	do. do.
31	VIDOVIC	Katica	60	F	Mother	Herne Hill, W.A.
32		Mandina	29	F	Daughter	do. do.
33		Stojanka	9	F	Grand-daughter	do. do.
34		Lonka	5	F	Grand-daughter	do. do.
35	VIDMAVIC	Milena	46	F	Mother	Mona Vale, N.S.W.
36		Jovanka	15	F	Daughter	do. do.
37	KAMINSKA	Bronislawa	31	F	Mother	New Zealand
38		Josefa	12	F	Daughter	do. do.
39	MILANOVIC	BRANKO	22	M	FATHER	HERNE HILL W.A
40		JURKA	20	F	MOTHER	do do do
41		JAKISLAVA	2	F	DAUGHTER	do do do

Margin notes (handwritten): Nom Roll Nos 28, 29, 30 (beside 8–10); Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39. (beside 11–14); Nos 58, 59, 60 (beside 15–17); 187, 188, 189. (beside 19–21); 344, 345. (beside 35–36); 225, 226, 227 (beside 39–41)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

O.12517.

WC:MC

Dated 6th October, 1948.

DECODE TO;

AUSTRALIAN GOVT. TRADE COMM.
CAIRO.

206. From Immigration.

Brigadier Galleghan now advises that 50 El Shatt selectees shipped Napoli. Kindly advise earliest.

1. Is nominal roll on board ship.

2. If not has roll been airmailed to us.

3. If not forwarded can you cable serial numbers of those embarked from master roll prepared by White and left with you.

4. In any event please cable earliest breakdown of groups, i.e., whether males, females etc.

Immigration.(47/3/15).

[illegible]ctober, 1948

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM. O. 14029.

SW/LB.

DECODE TO:

Sent: 30th September, 1948.

1550.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT
TRADE COMMISSIONER,
C A I R O.

200.

From Immigration.

Brigadier Galleghan advises possible shipment of part El Shatt group on S.S. 'Napoli'. Please advise whether any of El Shatt group embarked this vessel, if so can nominal roll be forwarded by airmail, also advise date and port of arrival Australia.

Immigration (Re draft of 29th September, 1948).

30th September, 1948.

S.W. 2m 9/47

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE
INWARDS TELEPRINTER MESSAGE

M 977 1140 5/10/1948

47/3/15

TO ARMY MELBOURNE VIA TROOPERS

FROM AMBER BERLIN 301215

IMPORTANT.

AMM 892. UNCLASSIFIED. FOR IMMIGRATION FROM GALLEGHAN.

REFERENCE AMM 877 REPLYING AB 149. NOW ADVISED 435 REPEAT 435 EL SHATT GROUP ON WOOSTER VICTORY ALSO 50 SAME GROUP ON NAPOLI.

Phoned

MESSAGE ENDS 1141

/LD.

5th October, 1948.

MEMORANDUM

The Secretary,
Dept. of External Affairs,
(External Communications Division),
CANBERRA.

Will you kindly arrange for a cablegram in the following terms to be sent to the Australian Government Commissioner, Cairo -

"From Immigration

"Brigadier Galleghan now advises that 50 El Shatt selectees shipped Napoli. Kindly advise earliest -

(a) Is nominal roll on board ship

(b) If not has roll been airmailed to us

(c) If not forwarded can you cable serial numbers of those embarked from master roll prepared by White and left with you

(d) In any event please cable earliest breakdown of groups, i.e. whether males, females, etc."

T. H. E. Heyes,
Secretary.

Advised C/O Haney & Jones of Employment that 50 bodies ex Napoli would arrive Sydney 15/10/48.

C/O Haney will arrange onward movement to Bathurst & advise centre.

D 5/10/48

TELEPRINTER MESSAGE.

To Army From Amber.   AMM.892.

For Immigration from Galleghan.

Reference AMM.877 replying AB.149.   Now advised 435 repeat 435 El Shatt group on "Wooster Victory" also 50 same group on "Napoli".

Charlton Sovereign is due to arrive Sydney 16/10/48. Napoli 15/10/48, perhaps Napoli 50 could be held until 16/10/48 for movement to Bathurst with Charlton Sovereign [signature] 5/10

Napoli ex Marseilles is due Sydney 15/10/8. Calling at Fremantle enroute. Am unable to ascertain whether DP's ex El Shatt are on board, from information in Dept.

A 30/9

Spoke to CMO Perth & advised him of the possibility of some DP's being on Napoli, he will check with agents & let us know if they have any knowledge of ships complement.

If DP's are aboard he will obtain a Nominal Roll & air mail it to us.

A 30/9.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA/LD.

Department of Immigration,

CANBERRA....A.C.T.
29th September, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications Division),
CANBERRA.....A.C.T.

Will you kindly arrange for a cablegram in the following terms to be sent to:- The Australian Government Commissioner, CAIRO

"From Immigration

"Brigadier Galleghan advises possible shipment of part El Shatt group on S.S. 'Napoli'. Please advise whether any of El Shatt group embarked this vessel, if so can nominal roll be forwarded by airmail, also advise date and port of arrival Australia."

T. H. E. Heyes,
Secretary.

The Australian Commissioners Office Cairo advised on 16th Sept (file J18/3/13902) that 50 El Shatt migrants who were intended to join the S.S. Derna at Pt Said, were not embarked due to insufficiency of accommodation on the vessel

The group were held for embarkation on the S.S. Napoli which was expected to depart Pt Said 19th Sept 48

[signature] 30/9

S.W. 3m 9/47

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

INWARDS TELEPRINTER MESSAGE

M 950 1050 28/9/1948

TO ARMY MELBOURNE

FROM AMBER 251145

GR 37 BT IMPORTANT

AMM 877. UNCLASSIFIED. FOR IMMIGRATION.

REFERENCE AB 149. EL SHATT GROUP ON WOOSTER VICTORY 12 OCTOBER.

AWAITING FINAL ADVICE TOTAL NUMBER WILL ADVISE. SMALL PARTIES

TRAVEL

MAY ~~TAXEX~~ DERNA AND NAPOLI

BY 251145

MESSAGE ENDS 1051

TELEPRINTER MESSAGE.

AMM.877.

For Immigration.

Reference AB.148. El Shatt group on Wooster Victory 12th October. Awaiting final advice total number will advise. Small parties may travel Derna and Napoli.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"IMMIGRATION," CANBERRA.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. 47/3/15

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

/ID.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

22nd September, 1948.

MEMORANDUM:

The Officer-in-Charge,
Defence Secretariat,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

I should be glad if you would kindly arrange for a teleprinter message in the following terms to be despatched to the Department of the Army, Melbourne:-

"To Secretary, Department of the Army.

From Secretary, Department of Immigration.

Would you kindly arrange for a Signal in the following terms to be despatched to Amber, Berlin -

"AB.149 For Galleghan from Immigration

"Our AB.102 Yugoslavs at El Shatt.

"Grateful early information regarding vessel on which it is intended to embark El Shatt group."

T. H. E. Heyes,
Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"IMMIGRATION," CANBERRA.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

NO.................................

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

/LD.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,

CANBERRA, A.C.T.

7th September, 1948.

MEMORANDUM:

The Officer-in-Charge,
Defence Secretariat,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

I should be glad if you would kindly arrange for a teleprinter message in the following terms to be despatched to the Department of the Army, Melbourne:-

"To Secretary, Department of the Army.

From Secretary, Department of Immigration.

Would you kindly arrange for a Signal in the following terms to be despatched to Amber, Berlin -

"AB.138. For Galleghan from Immigration

"Your AMM.812. Letters of Authority taken by White for El . Shatt Group left with Flanagan Custodian Enemy Property for Palestine, Platres, Cyprus. Intention that they be shipped with Flanagan's documents to Australia by vessel carrying Templars, and are not now accessible. Letters were not completed as White considered E. L. Shatt Group sufficiently documented to enable embarkation and entry Australia. Letters will be recovered when landed here."

T. H. E. Heyes,
Secretary.

Mr Jemby advised that the documents were left with Mr Flanagan, Custodian of Enemy Property for Palestine, Platres Cyprus. It was intended that they be transported to Australia with Flanagan's documents on the ship by which the Templars were to travel.

The letters of authority have not been completed, for Brig White did not consider them necessary.

In addition to a nominal roll on ship, each person embarking will be in possession of an I.R.O. Certificate of Identity visad by the British Embassy Cairo. Also on ship there will be in respect of each person the application form signed by him and his medical dossier.

In view of this perhaps the letter of authority could be dispensed with.

If the letter is required it will be necessary to have Berlin forward additional copies as it is unlikely that they can be obtained from Flanagan.

[signature]
3. 9. 5.

Mr B Watson considers that the letter of authority referred to is unnecessary in view of other complete documentation.
[initials] 9.

Jemby advised letter not now desirable

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION 47/3/15

MAL.

I.14073.
Dated: 31st August,1948.
1136.
Rec'd: 1st September,1948.

RECEIVED 2 SEP 1948 RECORDS DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION CANBERRA

FROM:

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

LONDON.

Following received from Australian Mission, Berlin, dated 30th August. AMM812 for Immigration from Gallaghan for Heyes. Trade Commission Cairo reports 500 letters authority taken by White from Berlin for El Shatt Group not left by him Cairo. Please ascertain whereabouts of letters authority enable this mission recover them.

--oOo--

Flamagan at Platres Cyprus

Immigration.

1st September,1948.

Tenby (Seeking Mrs Duncan) Tempfort

MXY 440

Xm 291

YURINGA Port Jambo? Via Aus

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

WIC/EF

Dated : 13th August, 1948

DECODE TO :

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER,
CAIRO.

160.

Reference my 154 of 5th August passed through you to Brigadier White relative Yugo Salvs at El Shatt.

Brigadier Galleghan is unable because of heavy recruiting programme Germany to detail officer to supervise embarkation of Yugo Slavs. Would appreciate therefore if you would undertake this function. Full brief will be given you direct by Galleghan who is responsible for shipping arrangements. You are authorised to employ any medical assistance necessary for final medical examination. Please keep this office advised of progress your arrangements.

-----oOo-----

Immigration. (47/3/15)

13th August, 1948.

C
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P
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TO: CROTONATE
LONDON

00014 PLEASE PASS URGENTLY TO BRIGADIER GALLEGHAN FROM WHITE ONE FOLLOWING IS BREAKDOWN EL SHATT DPS FOR AUSTRALIA SINGLE MEN NINTY SIX SINGLE WOMEN TWENTY MARRIED COUPLES WITHOUT CHILDREN FIFTEEN WITH ONE MALE CHILD TWENTYTWO WITH ONE FEMALE CHILD TWENTYONE WITH TWO MALE CHILDREN FOUR WITH TWO FEMALE CHILDREN SEVEN WITH ONE MALE AND ONE FEMALE ELEVEN WITH ONE MALE AND TWO FEMALES FOUR WITH TWO MALES AND ONE FEMALE THREE WITH THREE MALES ONE WITH THREE MALES AND ONE FEMALE ONE WITH TWO MALES AND TWO FEMALES THREE WITH TWO MALES AND THREE FEMALES ONE ALSO SIX WIDOWERS WITH SIX MALES AND FIVE FEMALES AND ONE WIDOWER WITH THREE MALES AND TWO FEMALES GRAND TOTAL ABOVE FOURHUNDRED AND FIFTYSIX TWO NOMINAL ROLLS ARE BEING AIRMAILED TO YOU ANY SUBSEQUENT VARIATIONS WILL BE CABLED BY AUSTRADE AS THEY OCCUR THREE CAN YOU DO ANYTHING FOR MOVEMENT 260 TEMPLARS AS THEIR CASE EQUALLY PRESSING FOUR WE LEAVE FOR CANBERRA ELEVENTH REGARDS

AUSTRADE (Egypt)

C O P Y

TO: CROTONATE
LONDON

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AUSTRADE (Egypt)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
AUSTRADE
TELEPHONE 44996
P. O. BOX 273

OFFICE OF THE
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER
IN EGYPT

4, SEKKET ABOU SEBAA
(OFF. 11 CHERIF PASHA)
CAIRO

REF. No.

9th August 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA.

MEMORANDUM:

Displaced Persons located in Egypt.

1. Reference my previous memo of 7th June on the above, forwarded herewith are the Nominal Rolls of persons selected for Australia in accordance with your instructions. There are two lists, one of which was compiled immediately after selection was made, and a supplementary list made out after receipt of your cablegram 2208 giving approval for special cases. Each is forwarded in duplicate.

2. It will be noted that in some cases men are shown as married but are not accompanied by their family, the reason being that their dependants are still in Yugoslavia. They have been warned of the difficulty of getting their families to Australia as mentioned in your above-quoted cable.

3. A Nominal Roll will accompany each ship on which parties of Yugoslavs are travelling, and each person will be in possession of an individual travel document. Completed Application Forms and Medical History Sheets will be forwarded on the same ship with the Nominal Roll.

T. [signature]

Head of Mission.

9th August 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
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[signature]

Head of Mission.

TW/GR

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the persons named on the attached nominal roll pages one to ten, (serial 1-360) each page of which has been signed by us, have been interviewed by us, and are approved by the Minister for Immigration, for entry into Australia, subject to the following conditions:-

(a) That they are admitted to Australia under exemption from the provisions of the Immigration Act for a period of two years, and,

(b) That, for a period of at least one year from the date of their arrival, they will follow in Australia the occupation to which they are directed by the Commonwealth Authorities, and do not leave that occupation without the consent of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration.

T.W. White.

H.T. Temby. 25/6/48

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME.	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS.
1.	ABDULOVIC	Ramadan	M	26	single	
2.	[illegible]DUKOVIC	Uros	M	34	Husband	
3.		Marigo	F	21	wife	
4.		Bogomir	M	2	son	
5.		Milorad	M	1	son	
6.	BABIC	Mandina	F	41	mother	
7.		Juraj	M	18	son	
8.		Tina	F	16	daughter	
9.	BAJIC	Gojko	M	29	single	
10.	BANJANIN	MILOS	M	22	single	
11.	BANOVIC	Jovan	M	41	father	
12.		Radmila	F	42	mother	
13.		Drinka	F	7	daughter	
14.		Mihajlo	M	5	son	
15.		Cedomir	M	2	son	
16.	BELULOVIC	Pepica	F	33	single	
17.	BEZJAK	Franjo	M	31	father	
18.		Matilda	F	27	mother	
19.		Boris	M	3	son	
20.	BJAZEVIC	Luka	M	45	father	
21		Antica	F	39	mother	
22.		Ivan	M	10	son	
23.	BOGUNOVIC	Ljubo	M	39	single	
24.	BOJOVIC	Radoje	M	36	single	
25.	BOSNAC	Stojan	M	37	father	
26.		Dimitra	F	31	mother	
27.		Bozidar	M	4	son	
28.	BOZANIC	Stjepan	M	46	father	
29.		Perina	F	44	mother	
30.		Mate	M	20	son	
31.	BOZOVIC	Masam	M	42	father	
32.		Sara	F	32	Mother	
33.		Milena	F	1½	daughter	
34.	BRDICA	Gjon	M	73	father	
35.		Paske	M	30	son	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS.
36.	BRZIC	Vicko	M	42	father	
37.		Marija	F.	35	mother	
38.		Tija	F	5	daughter	
39.		Nikola	M	2	son	
40.	BUGARSKI	Bozidar	M	38	single	
41.	CAR	Stjepan	M	56	father	
42.		Marija	F	46	Mother	
43.		Ana	F	22	daughter	
44.		Ivan	M	21	son	
45.	COGURIC	Rajke	M	32	single	
46.	COPIC	Svetozar	M	38	father	
47.		Mara	F	32	mother	
48.		Sofija	F	3	daughter	
49.		Vasilije	M	1/12	son	
50.	CVETICANIN	Desimir	M	22	single	
51.	CVETICANIN	Dragomir	M	27	father	
52.		Zdenka	F	20	mother	
53.		Mirjana	F	6/12	daughter	
54.	CVIKIC	Spasoje	M	29	single	
55.	DAIC	Milka	F	24	single	
56.	DELIC	Zorka	F	26	daughter	
57.		Draga	F	54	mother	
58.	DEMARK	Ivan	M	30	father	
59.		Flora	F	22	mother	
60.		Sylvia	F	9/12	daughter	
61.	DJUKANOVIC	Milivoje	M	33	father	
62.		Lucija	F	27	mother	
63.		Natasa	F	7/12	daughter	
64.	DJURISIC	Miter	M	37	father	
65.		Anka	F	26	mother	
66.		Andjela-Gilda	F	10/12	daughter	
67.	DJUROVIC	Radomir	M	28	father	
68.		Milka	F	24	mother	
69.		Slobodan	M	2	son	
70.	DOMAZET	Dragan	M	28	single	
71.	DRAGICEVIC	Josip	M	47	single	
72.	DRECUN	Milutin	M	48	single	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	Remarks
73.	DUJMOVIC	Drago	M	28	father	
74.		Violeta	F	26	mother	
75.		Ruzica	F	1/12	daughter	
76.	DULOVIC	Svetozar	M	43	single	
77.	DUSMANOVIC	Todor	M	45	father	
78.		Eftimia	F	45	mother	
79.		Djordjica	F	21	daughter	
80.		Djordje	M	19	son	
81.		DUSAN	M	16	son	
82.		Evangelia	F	10	daughter	
83.	FALZUN	Aleksandar	M	27	single	
84.	FILIPOVIC	Savo	M	30	single	
85.	GESOVIC	Borisav	M	35	father	
86.		Mica	F	24	Mother	
87.		Mirjana	F	3	daughter	
88.		Radojka	F	1½	daughter	
89.	GNJATOVIC	Srecko	M	43	single	
90.	GOJNIC	Pavle	M	28	single	
91.	GORJUP	Karlo	M	28	husband	
92.		Mileva	F	23	wife	
93.		Marija	F	1/12	daughter	
94.		Franica	F	1/12	daughter	
95.	GOROVIC	Lazar	M	43	single	
96.	GRIZELJ	Jakov	M	43	father	
97.	Katic	Katica	F	41	mother	
98.		Nino	M	11	son	
99.		Rina	F.	2	daughter	
100.	HARABAJIC	Vera	F	23	married	
101.	HARASIC	Ivanka	F	29	single	
102.	HADZI-PAVLOVIC	Lanzar	M	39	single	
103.	HILD	Frederik	M	23	single	
104.	ILIC	Stjepan	M	49	father	
105.		Katica	F	41	mother	
106.		Petar	M	16	son	
107.		Adrija	M	14	son	
108.	IVEZIC	Petar	M	28	single	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME.	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS.
109.	IVICEVIC	Josip	M	46	husband	
110.		Marija	F	41	wife	
111.	JOVOVIC	Jovan	M	23	single	
112.	JURJEVIC	Filip	M	41	father	
113.		Vinka	F	36	mother	
114.		Dinka	F	9	daughter	
115.		Jakov	M	6	son	
116.		Josip	M	2	son	
117.	KACUR	Anton	M	26	single	
118.	KEKOVIC	Vasilije	M	30	single	
119.	KEKOVIC	Vladimir	M	26	father	
120.		Milica	F	21	mother	
121.		Branislav	M	2	son	
122.	KISIC	Radovan	M	29	single	
123.	KLEUT	Nikola	M	34	single	
124.	KNEZIC	Boris	M	38	single	
125.	KOKIC	Dragutin	M	48	father	
126.		Antica	F	46	mother	
127.		Svetozar	M	20	son	
128.		Marijo	M	18	son	
129	KOSCICA	BOGDAN	M	28	husband	
130		Staka	F	24	wife	
131.	KOSTIC	Lazar	M	36	single	
132.	KOVACEVIC	Sava	M	29	father	
133.		Jelena	F	25	mother	
134.		Mirko	M	3	son	
135.	KRAJNOVIC	Dragica	F	34	widow	
136.	KRANJAC	Anton	M	29	father	
137.		Jozefina	F	29	mother	
138.		Marlen	F	2	daughter	
139.	LABUZIN	Milan	M	19	single	
140.	LALIC	Glisan	M	45	father	
141.		Ljubica	F	40	mother	
142.		Nikola	M	17	son	
143.		Kosa	F	14	daughter	
144.		Ljubo	M	10	son	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
145.	LALIC	Kreso	M	21	father	
146.		Leposava	F	19	mother	
147.		Milivoj	M	1	son	
148.	LALIC	Milos	M	34	father	
149.		Sofija	F	40	mother	
150.		Bozidar	M	9	son	
151.		Nikola	M	4	son	
152.		Srbo	M	2	son	
153.	LALIC	Nikola	M	38	father	
154.		Milka	F	28	mother	
155.		Ljubica	F	10	daughter	
156.		Golubica	F	7	daughter	
157.		Milan	M	2	son	
158.	LALIC	Obrad	M	41	husband	
159.		Marija	F	20	wife	
160.	LALIC	Sava	M	40	father	
161.		Stefanija	F	34	mother	
162.		Anjelija	F	14	daughter	
163.		Petar	M	11	son	
164.		Nikola	M	3	son	
165.	Arsenije	Arsenije	M	1	son	
166.	LALIC	Stevan	M	42	father	
167.		Mirko	M	17	son	
168.		Ljubica	F	12	daughter	
169.		Stevo	M	14	son	
170.		Ranko	M	10	son	
171.		Boja	F	8	daughter	
172.	LETNIC	Ivan	M	28	father	
173.		Vesna	F	19	mother	
174.		Lavor	M	3	son	
175.	LICANIN	Dusan	M	51	father	
176.		Marica	F	38	mother	
177.		Tanja	F	1	daughter	
178.	RADOJEVIC	Tonka	F	69	mother-in-law	
179.	LIPANOVIC	Katica	F	44	mother	
180.		Marija	F	19	daughter	
181.		Bogoslava	F	13	daughter	
182.	LJUBENKOV	Ante	M	29	father	
183.		Marija	F	19	mother	
184.		Marinko	M	1	son	
185.	LJUBOJEVIC	Jelena	F	27	married.	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
186.	LJUBOVIC	Nenad	M	16	single	
187.	LUKETINA	Marinko	M	44	father	
188.		Marija	F	41	mother	
189.		Slaven	M	16	son	
190.	LUKETINA	Frane	M	35	father	
191.		Zorka	F	36	mother	
192.		Ozren	M	9	son	
193.		Anka	F	7	daughter	
194.		Rosanda	F	2	daughter	
195.	MAJNIK	Janko	M	31	single	
196.	MAMULA	Zeljko	M	30	single	
197.	MANDIC	Rade	M	26	single	
198.	MARAVIC	Milan	M	27	single	
199.	MARKOVIC	Draga	F	23	mother	
200.		Kadunka	F	4	daughter	
201.		Vladan	M	3	son	
202.	MAROJA	Ante	M	47	father	
203.		Vjera	F	37	mother	
204.		Lovor	M	11	son	
205.		Irma	F	10	daughter	
206.		Berislav	M	7	son	
207.		Katija	F	3	daughter	
208.	MARTINIC	Ivan	M	55	father	
209		Milka	F	46	mother	
210.		Zvonko	M	20	son	
211.		Djurica	F	17	daughter	
212.		Mira	F	15	daughter	
213.	MATAS	Jakov	M	51	father	
214.		Jakubina	F	42	mother	
215.		Stjepan	M	13	son	
216.		Livija	F	11	daughter	
217.		Margarita	F	9	daughter	
218.		Mirko	M	7	son	
219.	MESTROVIC	Frane	M	40	father	
220.		Tereza	F	38	mother	
221.		Boris	M	14	son	
222.		Mirjana	F	10	daughter	
223.		Nadja	F	5	daughter	
224.	MICKOVIC	Radomir	M	25	single	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS.
225.	MILANOVIC	Branko	M	22	father	
226.		Jurka	F	20	mother	
227.		Jakislava	F	2	daughter	
228.	MILETIC	Vitomir	M	36	father	
229.		Danica	F	24	mother	
230.		Ratimir	M	3	son	
231.	MILIVOJEVIC	Miodrag	M	26	husband	
232.		Ursula	F	20	wife	
233.	MILOSEVIC	Aleksandar	M	26	father	
234.		Dolores	F	21	mother	
235.		Milica	F	10/12	daughter	
236.	MILOVANOVIC	Dragic	M	28	single	
237	NJEGOVAN	Milica	F	32	married	
238.	NOVAKOVIC	Milivoje	M	33	single	
239.	OBRADOVIC	Radomir	M	31	father	
240.		Jela	F	23	mother	
241.		Milica	F	1	daughter	
242.	CZRETIC	Jakov	M	47	single	
243.	PANIC	Svetislav	M	34	father	
244.		Anica	F	21	mother	
245.		Dragoljub	M	2	son	
246.		Petar	M	4/12	son	
247.	OPACIC	Marija	F	39	mother-in-law	
248.	PARIPOVIC	Anka	F	26	single	
249.	PAVIC	Simo	M	41	father	
250.		Boja	F	36	mother	
251.		Zivka	F	8	daughter	
252.		Grozdana	F	7	daughter	
253.		Zvjenda	F	3	daughter	
254.		George	M	2	son	
255.		Slobodan	M	1	son	
256.256.	PERIC	Peter	M	36	father	
257.		Jozefa	F	40	mother	
258.		Jozef	M	15	son	
259.	PETROVIC	Slobodan	M	33	father	
260.		Amelija	F	26	mother	
261.		Snezana	F	4	daughter	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
262.	PETKOVIC	Jovan	M	51	married	
263.	POKRAJAC	Anica	F	37	mother	
264.		Obrad	M	18	son	
265.		Milan	M	16	son	
266.		Mirko	M	9	son	
267.	POPOVIC	Mihajlo	M	33	husband	
268.		Jagoda	F	25	wife	
269.	POPOVIC	Stevo	M	42	father	
270.		Anka	F	44	mother	
271.		Milivoj	M	12	son	
272.		Milena	F	2	daughter	
273.	PRIJA	Veljko	M	28	father	
274.		Marica	F	25	mother	
275.		Jovo	M	2	son	
276.	PUPOVAC	Disan	M	40	married	
277.	RADISIC	Stjepan	M	58	husband	
278.		Katica	F	54	wife	
279.	RADOJEVIC	Petar	M	33	father	
280.		Ika	F	18	mother	
281.		Aleksandar	M	1	son	
282.	RADOSAVLJEVIC	Branislav	M	28	single	
283.	RADOVANIC	Vojin	M	32	single	
284.	Radovic	Radovan	M	32	widower	
285.	RADULOVIC	Jovan	M	38	husband	
286.		Ljubica	F	25	wife	
287.	RADULOVIC	Krsto	M	36	single	
288.	RADULOVIC	Rodoljub	M	36	husband	
289.		Anka	F	31	wife	
290.	RAPOTEC	Stanislav	M	37	single	
291.	RESKUSIC	Jerko	M	33	father	
292.		Ecija	F	28	mother	
293.		Jerko	M	7	son	
294.		Cecilija	F	5	daughter	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
295.	ROKI	Ante	M	31	father	
296.		Mery	F	25	mother	
297.		Mandina	F	4	daughter	
298.		Jurica	M	2	son	
299.	ROKI	Juraj	M	58	father	
300.		Mandina	F	60	mother	
301.		Sloboda	F	17	daughter	
302.	ROKI	Pavao	M	34	single	
303.	SILJEGOVIC	Vladimir	M	40	single	
304.	STIJIC	Vicko	M	55	father	
305.		Jurka	F	52	mother	
306.		Palmira	F	11	daughter	
307.		Katica	F	8	daughter	
308.	SIMIC	Andrija	M	38	single	
309.	SKEVIN	Jere	M	34	husband	
310.		Milena	F	34	wife	
311.	SPASIC	Vojislav	M	34	father	
312.		Jelena	F	38	mother	
313.		Mirjana	F	8	daughter	
314.		Darinka	F	7	daughter	
315.	STANKO	Ludvig	M	40	father	
316.		Marija	F	37	mother	
317.		Ljubica	F	14	daughter	
318.		Ivan	M	1½	son	
319.	STOJANCVIC	Mihajlo	M	42	father	
320.		Jovanka	F	40	mother	
321.		Dragoslava	F	11	daughter	
322.	STOJANCVIC	Strahinja	M	21	single	
323.	STOJKOVIC	Aleksandar	M	28	husband	
324.		Danica	F	21	wife	
325.	SUCUR	Milutin	M	34	father	
326.		Milka	F	26	mother	
327.		Mihajlo	M	3/12	son	
328.	SVICAREVIC	Aleksandar	M	29	single	
329.	SVICAREVIC	Tonka	F	39	mother	
330.		Niksa	M	10	son	
331.		Lenka	F	6	daughter	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
332.	SVORCAN	Luka	M	38	single	
333.	TOMOVIC	Milo	M	39	single	
334.	UZELAC	Sofija	F	26	single	
335.	VARDA	Gojko	M	21	single	
336.	VARDA	Vladimir	M	25	single	
337.	VASOVIC	Milisav	M	40	husband	
338.		Ljubica	F	27	wife	
339.	KAFARELA	Kata	F	60	mother-in-law	
340.	VICKOVIC	Radovan	M	35	father	
341.		Anka	F	25	mother	
342.		Zorka	F	3	daughter	
343.		Radmila	F	2½	daughter	
344.	VIDMARIC	Milena	F	46	mother	
345.		Jovanka	F	15	daughter	
346.	VRANES	Branko	M	30	single	
347.	VUJOVIC	Miro	M	22	father	
348.		Dzeslava	F	22	mother	
349.		Danica	F	3/12	daughter	
350.	VUJOSEVIC	Gabro	M	41	divorced	
351.	VUKIC	Jordan	M	30	single	
352.	VUKMANOVIC	Milan	M	28	single	
353.	VULETIC	Jelena	F	37	mother	
354.		Vladislav	M	12	son	
355.	ZALETEL	Marcel	M	26	single	
356.	ZIKIC	Radomir	M	34	single	
357.	ZOROTOVIC	Niko	M	47	father	
358.		Margarita	F	45	mother	
359.		Boris	M	17	son	
360.	ZUPA	Desa	F	24	single	

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

OFFICE OF THE
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER
IN EGYPT

C E R T I F I C A T I O N.

This is to certify that the persons named on the attached supplementary Nominal Roll pages 1-3 (serials 1-97) each page of which has been signed by us, have been interviewed by us and are approved by the Minister of Immigration for entry into Australia subject to the following conditions:-

(a) That they are admitted to Australia under exemption from the provisions of the Immigration Act for a period of two years, and,

(b) That for a period of at least one year from the date of their arrival, they will follow in Australia the occupation to which they are directed by the Commonwealth Authorities, and do not leave that occupation without the consent of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration.

(T.W.WHITE)

(H.T.TEMBY) 9/8/48

APPROVED SUPPLEMENTARY
NOMINAL ROLL

~~AMENDMENT SHEET~~

No.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
1.	ARSENIN	Panta	M	43	Married	
2.	BANICEVIC	Marija	F	38	Single	
3.	BEGOVIC	Djordje	M	44	Married	
4.	BJELOPAVLIC	Janicije	M	35	Married	
5.	CELOVIC	Jovan	M	25	Husband	
6.		Yolanda	F	23	Wife	
7.	CHONE	Ismar	M	34	Single	
8.	DRAKULIC	Mirko	M	35	Married	
9.	DE MARCHI	Italo	M	23	Father	
10.		Basilia	F	25	Mother	
11.		Fleri	F	3	Daughter	
12.	GACEVIC	Perko	M	34	Married	
13.	GINA	Ivo	M	41	Father	
14.		Marta	F	38	Mother	
15.		Nikola	M	10	Son	
16.		Giorgiana	F	2	Daugheter	
17.	GIORGIO	Federico	M	48	Father	
18.		Evanthia	F	36	Mother	
19.		Beatrice	F	6	Daughter	
20.	"	Maria	F	1	Daughter	
21.	HAJDNER	Maks	M	23	Single	
22.	IVANOVIC	Bozo	M	37	Single	
23.	IVANOVIC	Labud	M	38	Married	
24.	JEVRIC	Mileta	M	36	Married	
25.	JAKOMASIC	Ivan	M	28	Father	
26.		Gabriela	F	32	Mother	
27.		Evica	F	2½	Daughter	
28.	JOVANOVIC	Dragoljub	M	29	Married	
29.	JOVANOVIC	Sava	M	38	Widower	
30.	JURANOVIC	Djordje	M	41	Husband	
31.		Marija	F	35	Wife	

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No.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
32.	KASOM	Dusan	M	44	Married	
33.	KAVCIC	Claude	M	28	Husband	
34.		Vanda	F	31	Wife	
35.	KELIC	Blagoje	M	37	Married	
36.	KNEZEVIC	Dusan	M	46	Married	
37.	KONDENAR	Ante	M	39	Father	
38.	DUZEVIC	Nevenka	F	36	Mother	
39.		Davorka	F	1	Daugh ter	
40.	KUKULJ	Marko	M	35	Married	
41.	KOLUDROVIC	Anton	M	42	Married	
42.	KUZMANIC	Mate	M	46	Father	
43.		Pavica	F	41	Mother	
44.		Zlata	F	13	Daughter	
45.	LESNIK	Stanislav	M	24	Single	
46.	MARIC	Svetozar	M	36	Married	
47.	METTO	Durmus	M	26	Father	
48.		Marica	F	27	Mother	
49.		Sonja	F	2	Daughter	
50.		Steva	F	1/12	Daughter	
51.	MILOSAVLJEVIC	Milorad	M	32	Father	
52.		Marcelle	F	24	Mother	
53.		Stevan	M	2	Son	
54.	MIRKAILO	Marko	M	46	Married	
55.	MRKOBRADA	Milorad	M	29	Father	
56.		Paulette	F	26	Mother	
57.		Aleksandar	M	½	Son	
58.	ORLIC	Ciro	M	42	Married	
59.	PAVLOVIC	Pavle	M	37	Married	
60.	PEJOVIC	Ilija	M	34	Married	
61.	PERKOVIC	Drago	M	23	Single	
62.	RADONIC	Lazar	M	40	Married	

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No.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
63.	RADOSLAV	Joachim	M	30	Husband	
64.		Marija	F	27	Wife	
65.	RAICEVIC	Mitar	M	35	Married	
66.	ROGIC	Nedjelka	F	36	Married	
67.	SOJEVIC	Mladen	M	37	Married	
68.	SOSKIC	David	M	39	Married	
69.	STEFANOVIC	Zdravko	M	32	Married	
70.	STOJANOVIC	Todor	M	29	Father	
71.		Evahtija	F	20	Mother	
72.		Dimitrije	M	1	Son	
73.	SUSA	Jovan	M	36	Father	
74.	SKRACIC	Anica	F	36	Mother	
75.		Marija	F	16	Daughter	
76.		Miho	M	12	Son	
77.	TRAJKOVIC	Milan	M	37	Married	
78.	TRENT	Marko	M	28	Father	
79.		Nazarena	F	20	Mother	
80.		Ronald	M	1½	Son	
81.	GINGAROLY	Marija	F	40	Mother-in-law	
82.	UGRINOVIC	Jure	M	46	Married	
83.	VASIC	Vojislav	M	29	Married	
84.	VASILJEVIC	Nikola	M	44	Married	
85.	VIDIS	Jozo	M	37	Father	
86.	LONGIN	Tihomila	F	23	Mother	
87.		Miranda	F	2	Daughter	
88.	VOJVODIC	Djuro	M	40	Married	
89.	ZIVKOVIC	Dora	F	36	Widow	
90.	ZLONOGA	Adam	M	34	Father	
91.		Stella	F	26	Mother	
92.		Stefan	M	4½	Son.	
93.	ZIZIC	Dobroslav	M	37	Father	
94.		Smilja	F	23	Mother	
95.		Radomir	M	2	Son	
96.		Olgica	F	4/12	Daughter	
97.	ADJEMUVIC+	Danitza	F	22	Single	

NOMINAL ROLL OF PERSONS BELONGING TO THE YUGOSLAV GROUP

ENCAMPED AT EL SHATT, EGYPT.

WHO ARE APPROVED FOR IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

ON SPECIAL APPROVAL OF MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
1.	ABDULOVIC	Ramadan	M	26	Single	
2.	AJDUKOVIC	Uros	M	34	husband	
3.		Marigo	F	21	wife	
4.		Bogomir	M	2	son	
5.		Milorad	M	1	son	
6.	BABIC	Mandina	F	41	mother	
7.		Juraj	M	18	son	
8.		Tina	F	16	daughter	
9.	BAJIC	Gojko	M	29	single	
10.	BANJANIN	Milos	M	22	single	
11.	BANOVIC	Jovan	M	41	father	S.E.T.
12.		Radmila	F	42	mother	
13.		Drinka	F	7	daughter	
14.		Mihajlo	M	5	son	
15.		Cedomir	M	2	son	
16.	BELULOVIC	Pepica	F	33	single	
17.	BEZJAK	Franjo	M	31	father	
18.		Matilda	F	27	mother	
19.		Boris	M	3	son	
20.	BJAZEVIC	Luka	M	45	father	
21.		Antica	F	39	mother	
22.		Ivan	M	10	son	
23.	BOGUNOVIC	Ljubo	M	39	single	S.E.T.
24.	BOJOVIC	Radoje	M	36	single	S.E.T.
25.	BOSANAC	Stojan	M	37	father	
26.		Dimitra	F	31	mother	
27.		Bozidar	M	4	son	
28.	BOZANIC	Stjepan	M	46	father	S.E.T.
29.		Perina	F	44	mother	
30.		Mate	M	20	son	
31.	BOZOVIC	Masan	M	42	father	S.E.T.
32.		Sara	F	32	mother	
33.		Milena	F	1½	daughter	
34.	BRDICA	Gjon	M	73	father	
35.		Pasko	M	30	son	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
36.	BRZIC	Vicko	M	42	father	S.E.T.
37.		Marija	F	35	mother	
38.		Tija	F	5	daughter	
39.		Nikola	M	2	son	
40.	BUGARSKI	Bozidar	M	38	single	
41.	CAR	Stjepan	M	56	father	
42.		Marija	F	46	mother	
43.		Ana	F	22	daughter	
44.		Ivan	M	21	son	
45.	COGURIC	Rajko	M	32	single	S.E.T.
46.	COPIC	Svetozar	M	38	father	S.E.T.
47.		Mara	F	32	mother	
48.		Sofija	F	3	daughter	
49.		Vasilije	M	1/12	son	
50.	CVETICANIN	Desimir	M	22	single	
51.	CVETICANIN	Dragomir	M	27	father	S.E.T.
52.		Zdenka	F	20	mother	
53.		Mirjana	F	6/12	daughter	
54.	CVIKIC	Spasoje	M	29	single	
55.	DAIC	Milka	F	24	single	
56.	DELIC	Zorka	F	26	daughter	
57.		Draga	F	54	mother	
58.	DEMARK	Ivan	M	30	father	S.E.T.
59.		Flora	F	22	mother	
60.		Sylvia	F	9/12	daughter	
61.	DJUKANOVIC	Milivoje	M	33	father	
62.		Lucija	F	27	mother	
63.		Natasa	F	7/12	daughter	
64.	DJURISIC	Mitar	M	37	father	
65.		Anka	F	26	mother	
66.		Andjela-Gilda	F	10/12	daughter	
67.	DJUROVIC	Radomir	M	28	father	
68.		Milka	F	24	mother	
69.		Slobodan	M	2	son	
70.	DOMAZET	Dragan	M	28	single	S.E.T.
71.	DRAGICEVIC	Josip	M	47	single	
72.	DRECUN	Milutin	M	48	single	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
73.	DUJMOVIC	Drago	M	28	father	
74.		Vileta	F	26	mother	
75.		Ruzica	F	1/12	daughter	
76.	DULOVIC	Svetozar	M	43	single	
77.	DUSMANOVIC	Todor	M	45	father	
78.		Eftimia	F	45	mother	
79.		Djordjica	F	21	daughter	
80.		Djordje	M	19	son	
81.		Dusan	M	16	son	
82.		Evangelia	F	10	daughter	
83.	FALZUN	Aleksandar	M	27	single	
84.	FILIPOVIC	Savo	M	30	single	
85.	GESOVIC	Borisav	M	35	father	S.E.T.
86.		Mica	F	24	mother	
87.		Mirjana	F	3	daughter	
88.		Radojka	F	1½	daughter	
89.	GNJATOVIC	Srecko	M	43	single	S.E.T.
90.	GOJNIC	Pavle	M	28	single	
91.	GORJUP	Karlo	M	28	husband	
92.		Mileva	F	23	wife	
93.		Marija	F	1/12	daughter	
94.		Franica	F	1/12	daughter	
95.	GOROVIC	Lazar	M	43	single	
96.	GRIZELJ	Jakov	M	43	father	
97.		Katica	F	41	mother	
98.		Nino	M	11	son	
99.		Rina	F	2	daughter	
100.	HARABAJIC	Vera	F	23	married	
101.	HARASIC	Ivanka	F	29	single	
102.	HADZI-PAVLOVIC	Lazar	M	39	single	
103.	HILD	Frederik	M	23	single	
104.	ILIC	Stjepan	M	49	father	
105.		Katica	F	41	mother	
106.		Petar	M	16	son	
107.		Andrija	M	14	son	
108.	IVEZIC	Petar	M	28	single	S.E.T.

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
109.	IVICEVIC	Josip	M	46	husband	
110.		Marija	F	41	wife	
111.	JOVOVIC	Jovan	M	23	single	S.E.T.
112.	JURJEVIC	Filip	M	41	father	
113.		Vinka	F	36	mother	
114.		Dinka	F	9	daughter	
115.		Jakov	M	6	son	
116.		Josip	M	2	son	
117.	KACUR	Anton	M	26	single	
118.	KEKOVIC	Vasilije	M	30	single	
119.	KEKOVIC	Vladimir	M	26	father	S.E.T.
120.		Milica	F	21	mother	
121.		Branislav	M	2	son	
122.	KISIC	Radovan	M	29	single	
123.	KLEUT	Nikola	M	34	single	
124.	KNEZIC	Boris	M	38	single	
125.	KOKIC	Dragutin	M	48	father	
126.		Antica	F	46	mother	
127.		Svetozar	M	20	son	
128.		Marijo	M	18	son	
129.	KOSCICA	Bogdan	M	28	husband	
130.		Staka	F	24	wife	
131.	KOSTIC	Lazar	M	36	single	S.E.T.
132.	KOVACEVIC	Sava	M	29	father	
133.		Jelena	F	25	mother	
134.		Mirko	M	3	son	
135.	KRAJNOVIC	Dragica	F	34	widow	
136.	KRANJAC	Anton	M	29	father	
137.		Josefina	F	29	mother	
138.		Marlen	F	2	daughter	
139.	LABUZIN	Milan	M	19	single	
140.	LALIC	Glisan	M	45	father	
141.		Ljubica	F	40	mother	
142.		Nikola	M	17	son	
143.		Kosa	F	14	daughter	
144.		Ljubo	M	10	son	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
145.	LALIC	Kreso	M	21	father	
146.		Leposava	F	19	mother	
147.		Milivoj	M	1	son	
148.	LALIC	Milos	M	34	father	S.E.T.
149.		Sofija	F	40	mother	
150.		Bozidar	M	9	son	
151.		Nikola	M	4	son	
152.		Srbo	M	2	son	
153.	LALIC	Nikola	M	38	father	
154.		Milka	F	28	mother	
155.		Ljubica	F	10	daughter	
156.		Golubica	F	7	daughter	
157.		Milan	M	2	son	
158.	LALIC	Obrad	M	41	husband	
159.		Marija	F	20	wife	
160.	LALIC	Sava	M	40	father	
161.		Stefanija	F	34	mother	
162.		Angjelija	F	14	daughter	
163.		Petar	M	11	son	
164.		Nikola	M	3	son	
165.		Arsenije	M	1	son	
166.	LALIC	Stevan	M	42	father	
167.		Mirko	M	17	son	
168.		Ljubica	F	12	daughter	
169.		Stevo	M	14	son	
170.		Ranko	M	10	son	
171.		Boja	F	8	daughter	
172.	LATNIC	Ivan	M	28	father	S.E.T.
173.		Vesna	F	19	mother	
174.		Lavor	M	3	son	
175.	LICANIN	Dusan	M	51	father	S.E.T.
176.		Marica	F	38	mother	
177.		Tanja	F	1	daughter	
178.	RADOJEVIC	Tonka	F	69	mother-in-law	
179.	LIPANOVIC	Katica	F	44	mother	
180.		Marija	F	19	daughter	
181.		Bogoslava	F	13	daughter	
182.	LJUBENKOV	Ante	M	29	father	
183.		Marija	F	19	mother	
184.		Marinko	M	1	son	
185.	LJUBOJEVIC	Jelena	F	27	married	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
186.	LJUBOVIC	Nenad	M	16	single	
187.	LUKETINA	Marinko	M	44	father	
188.		Marija	F	41	mother	
189.		Slaven	M	16	son	
190.	LUKETINA	Frane	M	35	father	S.E.T.
191.		Zorka	F	36	mother	
192.		Ozren	M	9	son	
193.		Anka	F	7	daughter	
194.		Rosenda	F	2	daughter	
195.	MAJNIK	Janko	M	31	single	
196.	MAMULA	Zeljko	M	30	single	
197.	MANDIC	Rade	M	26	single	
198.	MARAVIC	Milan	M	27	single	
199.	MARKOVIC	Draga	F	23	mother	
200.		Kadunka	F	4	daughter	
201.		Vladan	M	3	son	
202.	MAROJA	Ante	M	47	father	
203.		Vjera	F	37	mother	
204.		Lovor	M	11	son	
205.		Irma	F	10	daughter	
206.		Berislav	M	7	son	
207.		Katija	F	3	daughter	
208.	MARTINIC	Ivan	M	55	father	
209.		Milka	F	46	mother	
210.		Zvonko	M	20	son	
211.		Djurica	F	17	daughter	
212.		Mira	F	15	daughter	
213.	MATAS	Jakov	M	51	father	
214.		Jakubina	F	42	mother	
215.		Stjepan	M	13	son	
216.		Livija	F	11	daughter	
217.		Margarita	F	9	daughter	
218.		Mirko	M	7	son	
219.	MESTROVIC	Frane	M	40	father	S.E.T.
220.		Tereza	F	38	mother	
221.		Boris	M	14	son	
222.		Mirjana	F	10	daughter	
223.		Nadja	F	5	daughter	
224.	MICKOVIC	Radomir	M	25	single	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
225.	MILANOVIC	Branko	M	22	father	
226.		Jurka	F	20	mother	
227.		Jakislava	F	2	daughter	
228.	MILETIC	Vitomir	M	36	father	
229.		Danica	F	24	mother	
230.		Ratimir	M	3	son	
231.	MILIVOJEVIC	Miodrag	M	26	husband	
232.		Ursula	F	20	wife	
233.	MILOSEVIC	Aleksandar	M	26	father	
234.		Dolores	F	21	mother	
235.		Milica	F	10/12	daughter	
236.	MILOVANOVIC	Dragic	M	28	single	
237.	NJEGOVAN	Milica	F	32	married	
238.	NOVAKOVIC	Milivoje	M	33	single	S.E.T.
239.	OBRADOVIC	Radomir	M	31	father	
240.		Jela	F	23	mother	
241.		Milica	F	1	daughter	
242.	OZRETIC	Jakov	M	47	single	S.E.T.
243.	PANIC	Svetislav	M	34	father	
244.		Anica	F	21	mother	
245.		Dragoljub	M	2	son	
246.		Petar	M	4/12	son	
247.	OPACIC	Marija	F	39	mother-in-law	
248.	PARIPOVIC	Anka	F	26	single	
249.	PAVIC	Simo	M	41	father	S.E.T.
250.		Boja	F	36	mother	
251.		Zivka	F	8	daughter	
252.		Grosdana	F	7	daughter	
253.		Zvjenda	F	3	daughter	
254.		George	M	2	son	
255.		Slobodan	M	1	son	
256.	PERIC	Petar	M	36	father	
257.		Jozefa	F	40	mother	
258.		Jozef	M	15	son	
259.	PETROVIC	Slobodan	M	33	father	
260.		Amelija	F	26	mother	
261.		Snezana	F	4	daughter	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
262.	PETKOVIC	Jovan	M	51	married	S.E.T.
263.	POKRAJAC	Amica	F	37	mother	
264.		Obrad	M	18	son	
265.		Milan	M	16	son	
266.		Mirko	M	9	son	
267.	POPOVIC	Mihajio	M	33	husband	
268.		Jagoda	F	25	wife	
269.	POPOVIC	Steve	M	42	father	
270.		Anka	F	44	mother	
271.		Milivoj	M	12	son	
272.		Milena	F	2	daughter	
273.	PRLJA	Veljko	F	28	father	
274.		Marica	F	25	mother	
275.		Jovo	M	2	son	
276.	PUPOVAC	Dusan	M	40	married	
277.	RADISIC	Stjepan	M	58	husband	
278.		Katica	F	54	wife	
279.	RADOJEVIC	Petar	M	33	father	
280.		Ika	F	18	mother	
281.		Aleksandar	M	1	son	
282.	RADOSAVLJEVIC	Branislav	M	28	single	
283.	RADOVANIC	Vojin	M	32	single	
284.	RADOVIC	Radovan	M	32	widower	S.E.T.
285.	RADULOVIC	Jovan	M	38	husband	
286.		Ljubica	F	25	wife	
287.	RADULOVIC	Krsto	M	36	single	S.E.T.
288.	RADULOVIC	Rodaljub	M	36	husband	
289.		Anka	F	31	wife	
290.	RAPOTEC	Stanislav	M	37	single	
291.	RESKUSIC	Jerko	M	33	father	S.E.T.
292.		Ecija	F	28	mother	
293.		Jerko	M	7	son	
294.		Cecilija	F	5	daughter	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
295.	ROKI	Ante	M	31	father	
296.		Mery	F	25	mother	
297.		Mandina	F	4	daughter	
298.		Jurica	M	2	son	
299.	ROKI	Juraj	M	58	father	
300.		Mandina	F	60	mother	
301.		Sloboda	F	17	daughter	
302.	ROKI	Pavao	M	34	single	
303.	SILJEGOVIC	Vladimir	M	40	single	
304.	SILJIC	Vicko	M	55	father	
305.		Jurka	F	52	mother	
306.		Palmira	F	11	daughter	
307.		Katica	F	8	daughter	
308.	SIMIC	Andrija	M	38	single	S.E.T.
309.	SKEVIN	Jere	M	34	husband	
310.		Milena	F	34	wife	
311.	SPASIC	Vojislav	M	34	father	S.E.T.
312.		Jelena	F	38	mother	
313.		Mirjana	F	8	daughter	
314.		Darinka	F	7	daughter	
315.	STANKO	Ludvig	M	40	father	
316.		Marija	F	37	mother	
317.		Ljubica	F	14	daughter	
318.		Ivan	M	1½	son	
319.	Stojanovic	Mihajlo	M	42	father	S.E.T.
320.		Jovanka	F	40	mother	
321.		Dragoslava	F	11	daughter	
322.	STOJANOVIC	Strahinja	M	21	single	
323.	STOJKOVIC	Aleksandar	M	28	husband	
324.		Danica	F	21	wife	
325.	SUCUR	Milutin	M	34	father	
326.		Milka	F	26	mother	
327.		Mihajlo	M	3/12	son	
328.	SVICAREVIC	Aleksandar	M	29	single	S.E.T.
329.	SVICAREVIC	Tonka	F	39	mother	
330.		Niksa	M	10	son	
331.		Lenka	F	6	daughter	

SERIAL NO.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
332.	SVORGAN	Luka	M	38	single	S.E.T.
333.	TOMIVIC	Milo	M	39	single	S.E.T.
334.	UZELAC	Sofija	F	26	single	
335.	VARDA	Gojko	M	21	single	
336.	VARDA	Vladimir	M	25	single	
337.	VASOVIC	Milisav	M	40	husband	
338.		Ljubica	F	27	wife	
339.	KAFARELA	Kata	F	60	mother-in-law	
340.	VICKOVIC	Radovan	M	35	father	S.E.T.
341.		Anka	F	25	mother	
342.		Zorka	F	3	daughter	
343.		Radmila	F	2½	daughter	
344.	VIDMARIC	Milena	F	46	mother	
345.		Jovanka	F	15	daughter	
346.	VRANES	Branko	M	30	single	S.E.T.
347.	VUJOVIC	Miro	M	22	father	
348.		Dzeslava	F	22	mother	
349.		Danica	F	3/12	daughter	
350.	VUJOSEVIC	Gabro	M	41	divorced	
351.	VUKIC	Jordan	M	30	single	S.E.T.
352.	VUKMANOVIC	Milan	M	28	single	
353.	VULETIC	Jelena	F	37	mother	
354.		Vladislav	M	12	son	
355.	ZALETEL	Marcel	M	26	single	
356.	ZIKIC	Radomir	M	34	single	
357.	ZOROTOVIC	Niko	M	47	father	
358.		Margarita	F	45	mother	
359.		Boris	M	17	son	
360.	ZUPA	Deza	F	24	single	

APPROVED SUPPLEMENTARY
NOMINAL ROLL

~~&~~

~~AMENDMENT SHEET~~

No.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
1.	ARSENIN	Panta	M	43	Married	
2.	BANICEVIC	Marija	F	38	Single	
3.	BEGOVIC	Djordje	M	44	Married	
4.	BJELOPAVLIC	Janicije	M	35	Married	
5.	CELOVIC	Jovan	M	25	Husband	
6.		Yolanda	F	23	Wife	
7.	CHONE	Ismar	M	34	Single	
8.	DRAKULIC	Mirko	M	35	Married	
9.	DE MARCHI	Italo	M	23	Father	
10.		Basilia	F	25	Mother	
11.		Fleri	F	3	Daughter	
12.	GACEVIC	Perko	M	34	Married	
13.	GINA	Ivo	M	41	Father	
14.		Marta	F	38	Mother	
15.		Nikola	M	10	Son	
16.		Giorgiana	F	2	Daugheter	
17.	GIORGIO	Federico	M	48	Father	
18.		Evanthia	F	36	Mother	
19.		Beatrice	F	6	Daughter	
20.		Maria	F	1	Daughter	
21.	HAJDNER	Maks	M	23	Single	
22.	IVANOVIC	Bozo	M	37	Single	
23.	IVANOVIC	Labud	M	38	Married	
24.	JEVRIC	Mileta	M	36	Married	
25.	JAKOMASIC	Ivan	M	28	Father	
26.		Gabriela	F	32	Mother	
27.		Evica	F	2½	Daughter	
28.	JOVANOVIC	Dragoljub	M	29	Married	
29.	JOVANOVIC	Sava	M	38	Widower	
30.	JURANOVIC	Djordje	M	41	Husband	
31.		Marija	F	35	Wife	

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No.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
32.	KASOM	Dusan	M	44	Married	
33.	KAVÇIC	Claude	M	28	Husband	
34.		Vanda	F	31	Wife	
35.	KELIC	Blagoje	M	37	Married	
36.	KNEZEVIC	Dusan	M	46	Married	
37.	KONDENAR	Ante	M	39	Father	
38.	DUZEVIC	Nevenka	F	36	Mother	
39.		Davorka	F	1	Daughter	
40.	KUKULJ	Marko	M	35	Married	
41.	KOLUDROVIC	Anton	M	42	Married	
42.	KUZMANIC	Mate	M	46	Father	
43.		Pavica	F	41	Mother	
44.		Zlata	F	13	Daughter	
45.	LESNIK	Stanislav	M	24	Single	
46.	MARIC	Svetozar	M	36	Married	
47.	METTO	Durmus	M	26	Father	
48.		Marica	F	27	Mother	
49.		Sonja	F	2	Daughter	
50.		Steva	F	1/12	Daughter	
51.	MILOSAVLJEVIC	Milorad	M	32	Father	
52.		Marcelle	F	24	Mother	
53.		Stevan	M	2	Son	
54.	MIRKAILO	Marko	M	46	Married	
55.	MRKOBRADA	Milorad	M	29	Father	
56.		Paulette	F	26	Mother	
57.		Aleksandar	M	½	Son	
58.	ORLIC	Ciro	M	42	Married	
59.	PAVLOVIC	Pavle	M	37	Married	
60.	PEJOVIC	Ilija	M	34	Married	
61.	PERKOVIC	Drago	M	23	Single	
62.	RADONIC	Lazar	M	40	Married	

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No.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS
63.	RADOSLAV	Joachim	M	30	Husband	
64.		Marija	F	27	Wife	
65.	RAICEVIC	Mitar	M	35	Married	
66.	ROGIC	Nedjelka	F	36	Married	
67.	SOJEVIC	Mladen	M	37	Married	
68.	SOSKIC	David	M	39	Married	
69.	STEFANOVIC	Zdravko	M	32	Married	
70.	STOJANOVIC	Todor	M	29	Father	
71.		Evantija	F	20	Mother	
72.		Dimitrije	M	1	Son	
73.	SUSA	Jovan	M	36	Father	
74.	SKRACIC	Anica	F	36	Mother	
75.		Marija	F	16	Daughter	
76.		Miho	M	12	Son	
77.	TRAJKOVIC	Milan	M	37	Married	
78.	TRENT	Marko	M	28	Father	
79.		Nazarena	F	20	Mother	
80.		Ronald	M	1½	Son	
81.	GINGAROLY	Marija	F	40	Mother-in-law	
82.	UGRINOVIC	Jure	M	46	Married	
83.	VASIC	Vojislav	M	29	Married	
84.	VASILJEVIC	Nikola	M	44	Married	
85.	VIDIS	Jozo	M	37	Father	
86.	LONGIN	Tihomila	F	23	Mother	
87.		Miranda	F	2	Daughter	
88.	VOJVODIC	Djuro	M	40	Married	
89.	ZIVKOVIC	Dora	F	36	Widow	
90.	ZLONOGA	Adam	M	34	Father	
91.		Stella	F	26	Mother	
92.		Stefan	M	4½	Son.	
93.	ZIZIC	Dobroslav	M	37	Father	
94.		Smilja	F	23	Mother	
95.		Radomir	M	2	Son	
96.		Olgica	F	4/12	Daughter	
97.	ADJEMUVIC.	Danitsa	F	22	Single	

47/3/15

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Department of Immigration,

CANBERRA....A.C.T.

12th August, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications Division),
CANBERRA.....A.C.T.

Will you kindly arrange for a cablegram in the following terms to be sent to:-

The Australian Government Commissioner,
CAIRO.

"Reference my 154 of 5th August passed through you to Brigadier White relative Yugo Slavs at El Shatt.

Brigadier Galleghan is unable because of heavy recruiting programme Germany to detail officer to supervise embarkation of Yugo Slavs. Would appreciate therefore if you would undertake this function. Full brief will be given you direct by Galleghan who is responsible for shipping arrangements. You are authorised to employ any medical assistance necessary for final medical examination. Please keep this office advised of progress your arrangements."

[signature]

T.H.E. HEYES
Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"IMMIGRATION," CANBERRA.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. 47/3/15

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

MMW

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

12th August, 1948.

MEMORANDUM:

The Officer-in-Charge,
Defence Secretariat,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

I should be glad if you would kindly arrange for a teleprinter message in the following terms to be despatched to the Department of the Army, Melbourne:-

"To Secretary, Department of the Army.

From Secretary, Department of Immigration.

Would you kindly arrange for a Signal in the following terms to be despatched to Amber, Berlin -

'AB 108. For Galleghan from Immigration.

Your AMM 754 Yugo Slavs at El Shatt.

In view small number of widowers with children confirm they may be selected as special case. Stop. Agree your proposal Australian Trade Commissioner Cairo supervise embarkation and have requested him undertake this function and advised him that you will brief him direct. Stop. Medical examination was carried out by doctor arrange by Brigadier White. Have authorised Trade Commissioner Cairo make similar arrangements for final medical examination. Stop. Will advise you separately on proposal constitute fourth selection team.'

T.H.E. HEYES
Secretary.

a.w. 3m 9/47

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

INWARDS TELEPRINTER MESSAGE

RECEIVED 12 AUG 1948 RECORDS DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION CANBERRA

M 758 0915 12/8/1948

FROM AMBER BERLIN 101300

TO ARMY MELBOURNE FOR IMMIGRATION CANBERRA.

GR 193 BT IMMEDIATE.

AMM 754. UNCLASSIFIED. FOR HEYES FROM GALLEGHAN.

REFERENCE YOUR AB 102. HAVE TODAY RECEIVED FROM WHITE DETAILS DISPLACED PERSONS SELECTED EL SHATT GROUP.

TOTAL OF 456 REPEAT 456 INCLUDES ONLY 96 SINGLE MEN AND 20 SINGLE WOMEN. IN VIEW YOUR INSTRUCTIONS RE CHILDREN PLEASE INFORM WHETHER SELECTION WIDOWERS SHOULD BE CONFIRMED. REFERENCE PROPOSAL SEND OFFICER EGYPT DESIRE POINT OUT THAT IN VIEW HEAVY SHIPPING PROGRAMME AND INCREASING INTAKE WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE DETACH SELECTION OFFICER WITHOUT PREJUDICING SELECTION HERE AND TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY URGE CONSTITUTION FOR ~~FOUTH~~ FOURTH REPEAT FOURTH SELECTION ~~TEMAM TO EBAVLE~~ TEAM TO ENABLE CONTINUOUS AND FULL SELECTION PROGRAMME IN FRENCH ZONE GERMANY AND AUSTRIAN ZONES IN ADDITION BRITISH AMERICAN ZONES GERMANY. AT PRESENT SELECTION STRENGTH HAS NO MARGIN FOR REPLACEMENTS OF ACCOUNT LEAVE SICKNESS ETC. IN CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD BE GLAD IF YOU COULD ARRANGE FOR AUSTRALIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER CAIRO SUPERVISE EMBARKATION. HE COULD BE ADEQUATELY BRIEFED BY LETTER FROM HERE. THIS MISSION HAS NO INFORMATION AS TO WHO MEDICALLY EXAMINED EL SHATT GROUP. WILL BE NECESSARY AUTHORISE TRADE COMMISSIONER EMPLOY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR FINAL MEDICAL VETTING.

BT

MESSAGE ENDS 0920

MESSAGE RECD OK TKS

Phoned

TELEPRINTER MESSAGE.

To Army from Amber. AMM.754.

For Heyes from Galleghan.

Reference your AB.102. Have today received from White details displaced persons selected El Shatt group. Total of 456 includes only 96 single men and 20 single women/ party includes 7 widowers with children. In view your instructions re children please inform whether selection widowers should be confirmed. Reference proposal send officer Egypt desire point out that in view heavy shipping programme and increasing intake will be impossible detach selection officer without prejudicing selection here and take this opportunity urge constitution of fourth selection team to enable continuous and full selection programme in French Zone Germany and Austrian Zones in addition British, American Zones Germany. At present selection strength has no margin for replacements on account leave sickness etc. in circumstances would be glad if you could arrange for Australian Trade Commissioner, Cairo, supervise embarkation. He could be adequately briefed by letter from here. This Mission has no information as to who medically examined El Shatt group. Will be necessary authorize Trade Commissioner employ medical assistance for final medical vetting.

Copy passed to Mr D. McInnes.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CABLEGRAM.

WIC/MF

Dated : 5th August, 1948.

DECODE TO :

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER,
CAIRO.

154. IMMEDIATE.

From Heyes Immigration.

Please pass following to Brigadier White either at Cyprus or when he reaches Cairo for air travel on tenth August .

BEGINS.

Yugo Slavs at El Shatt.

P.C.I.R.O. have approached Brigadier Galleghan with view to movement of El Shatt party for Australia on vessel leaving Genoa end August or beginning September. Have advised Brigadier Galleghan this proposal accepted.

Please advise Brigadier Galleghan urgently numbers single men, single women, married couples, family units, total number and any other relevant information in regard to those you selected in order that composition displaced persons embarking from Germany may be decided leaving sufficient berths for El Shatt party.

Galleghan will be responsible for shipping arrangements and embarkation. ENDS.

-----oOo-----

Immigration (47/3/15) 6th August, 1948.

Agenda for Meeting C'wealth Immigration Advisory Council 11/12 Aug 1948

ITEM NO. 10.

YUGOSLAV DISPLACED PERSONS IN EGYPT.

At its meeting on January 29th (see Minute 128) the Council discussed a proposal, put forward by the Australian Commissioner in Egypt and the Head of I.R.O. in the Middle East, that a proportion of the Yugoslav displaced persons in camps at El Shatt, near Suez, should be allowed to settle in Australia. The proposal was viewed favourably by the Council, and the Minister approved its recommendation that an Australian selection officer be sent to Egypt to investigate and report on the suitability of these people as migrants. I.R.O. agreed to accept responsibility for their shipment to Australia.

2. Brigadier F.G. Galleghan, Head of the Australian Military Mission in Berlin, was accordingly directed to send a selection officer and a medical officer from Germany to Egypt to examine Yugoslavs. The instructions that were to be given to these officers are summarised in the notes to Item No. 14 of the Agenda for the Council meeting of 14th-15th April, 1948.

3. The sending of Australian officers from Germany was, however, rendered unnecessary, for it so happened that about this time Brigadier T.W. White was sent to the Middle East in connection with the emigration of the Palestinian Templars to Australia, and he was deputed to undertake the task of selecting the Yugoslavs. By the end of May he had interviewed the majority of them and had approved "approximately three hundred and seventy splendid types".

4. On arriving in England at the beginning of June, Brigadier White forwarded a detailed report of his work at El Shatt. A copy of this is given hereunder:

"With reference to my recent cablegrams regarding Yugoslav refugees in Egypt, I desire to submit the following report:

"(a) Upon receiving from Brigadier Galleghan your instructions regarding criteria to be followed in selecting Yugoslav migrants, it was possible for Temby and I, by delaying our departure for London, to interview the majority of Yugoslav refugees encamped at El Shatt in the Canal Zone of Egypt. Of over five hundred interviewed, three hundred and seventy were selected for migration to Australia.

"(b) T.B. x-ray examinations and Khan tests for venereal disease were made by British Army Medical Officers, who also completed the majority of clinical and other examinations of selectees while we were present at El Shatt. In only a few instances are these medical examinations incomplete.

"(c) In general, I believe that the Yugoslavs selected by us will make excellent migrants. The majority are young married couples with young children; older people were approved only if they were suitable and were dependants of employable families. Practically all the men are manual workers - the majority were small farmers in Yugoslavia, with vineyards, dairy herds or market gardens. Many are mechanics, carpenters, wood workers, or general labourers. The young women, some unmarried, are either nurses, nurses' aids,

dressmakers, or domestics. Many already speak English, others are learning the language in daily classes. Though these families have been living in tents on desert sand for four years, they appear to be in excellent health and impressed us with their cleanliness, neatness, cheerfulness, and the obvious industry they have shown in trying to improve their living conditions. There is a number of young children in many of the families, who may therefore find it difficult to find suitable accommodation in Australia. Some such families merited selection, in our opinion, because of the fitness and aptitude of the parents and the excellence of the young children. The considerable persecution and in many cases the personal tragedy suffered by these Yugoslav people in the past have made them appreciative of a country which offers them sanctuary, and readier to do their utmost to justify their selection. In general, therefore, we have been favourably impressed by this group of migrants and do not believe there will be reason to regret the selection made.

"(d) In my abovementioned cablegram, I advised you that in addition to Yugoslav migrants already selected there are others who are in themselves acceptable, but who because of special circumstances require to be referred to you for a direction. These comprise the following:

(i) A few Yugoslav applicants for selection who were apprehended early in the war by German forces and were then forcibly conscripted into the German Armed Forces. These few served as combatants for a short period, before they escaped or were captured by Allied Forces. They later joined the Yugoslav Royalist (Anti-Partisan) Army and served with it, and with British Forces, for the greater part of the war. It is desired to know whether their short period of service in the German Armed Forces disqualifies them from selection.

(ii) Some former Yugoslav personnel have wives and children in Yugoslavia who are unable to leave that country to join them. Most of these men served with the Chetnik Army in Yugoslavia until they were forced to flee from the Partisan forces. In recent years they have served as Wardens at British Army Camps in Egypt and, classified as civilian refugees, are now the responsibility of I.R.O. These men refuse to return to Yugoslavia because of their fear of persecution or death. They advise us that the Yugoslav Government threatens to declare them

divorced from their wives in Yugoslavia if they do not return to that country within a specified period. Many of these men would make excellent migrants. It is desired to know whether they need to be rejected because of the attitude of the Yugoslav Government and of the fact that their wives and children remain in Yugoslavia.

(iii) Some few Yugoslavs, declaring that they have been pronounced 'divorced' by the Yugoslav Government for their failure to return to their country, have taken another partner in El Shatt camp and have had children by them. They claim, however, that they have been unable to marry their new partners formally because the Yugoslav declaration of divorce is not recognised internationally. It appears therefore that they must be regarded as 'unmarried' and the children as 'illegitimate'. These 'families' appear otherwise acceptable as migrants.

(iv) Some few Yugoslavs, again, being unable to obtain a divorce from their wives in Yugoslavia, because they are unable to communicate with or trace them, have taken new partners in El Shatt camp and have had children by them. Such parents, again, must be regarded as 'unmarried' and the children as 'illegitimate'. It is desired to know whether such families as are described in these sub-paragraphs (iii) and (iv) may be selected as migrants if otherwise suitable.

(v) There is a young Yugoslav girl in El Shatt whom the Yugoslavs desire to have with them in Australia, but she is somewhat hunchbacked. She is thirty years of age, is a typist, speaks good English, has conducted the camp school, teaching music, singing and dancing in addition to normal subjects, and is prepared to do hospital, domestic or any other type of similar work in Australia. She has been declared physically fit and her appearance cannot be regarded, in the words of your directive, as 'loathsome'. I should like to know whether she may be approved as a special case.

(vi) There are also a few refugees in El Shatt of other nationalities than Yugoslav, who, by their appearance, qualifications and age, appear to be desirable immigrants. I.R.O. has requested that they be considered as part of the Yugoslav group. Their work and behaviour have been very favourably reported on by the Camp Director, and in consequence I should be glad to know whether you approve of their selection on the same conditions as the Yugoslavs.

"(e) As advised by cable, I.R.O. may be able to obtain shipping for upwards of two hundred Jugoslav men, women, and children in mid-June. I await your confirmation that it would be convenient to you to receive them in Australia some few weeks after mid-June.

"Finally, in submitting to you for decision the special cases enumerated in sub-paragraph (d) (i) to (vi), it is desired to reiterate that none of the above special cases is included among the Yugoslav migrants already selected by us and that the three hundred and seventy approved are in my opinion an excellent group of prospective Australian citizens."

5. The Minister, after reading (as he termed it) this "very interesting document", noted that it "shows clearly the good work done by Brigadier White and Mr. Temby". His decisions in regard to the questions submitted by Brigadier White in sub-paragraph (d) of the report are as follows:-

(i) Service in the German Armed Forces, as described in the report, does not disqualify these applicants for selection.

(ii) Yugoslavs with wives and children in Yugoslavia need not be rejected because of the attitude of the Yugoslav Government. They should, however, be fully advised of the difficulty they will meet in attempting to arrange for their dependants to join them here.

(iii) and (iv) The families described may be selected as migrants if otherwise suitable.

(v) The young Yugoslav girl may be approved as a special case.

(vi) Refugees in El Shatt other than Yugoslavs may be selected on the same conditions as the Yugoslavs.

6. These decisions were cabled on June 22nd to Brigadier White, who spent most of June and July in London and Germany in regard to the Templars and their assets. The latest advice received from him in respect to the provision of shipping for the Yugoslavs was contained in a cablegram sent from London on June 14th:-

"No further progress Yugoslav shipping, and will advise you of details immediately firm date is known."

---------oOo---------

47/3/15.

BVK.

5th August, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications Division),
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Will you kindly arrange for a cablegram, in the following terms, to be sent to the Australian Government Commissioner, Cairo:-

"From Heyes Immigration. Immediate.

Please pass following to Brigadier White either at Cyprus or when he reaches Cairo for air travel on tenth August begins Yugo Slavs at El Shatt.

P.C.I.R.O. have approached Brigadier Galleghan with view to movement of El Shatt party for Australia on vessel leaving Genoa end August or beginning September. Have advised Brigadier Galleghan this proposal accepted.

Please advise Brigadier Galleghan urgently numbers single men, single women, married couples, family units, total number and any other relevant information in regard to those you selected in order that composition displaced persons embarking from Germany may be decided leaving sufficient berths for El Shatt party.

Galleghan will be responsible for shipping arrangements and embarkation."

T. H. E. Heyes,
Secretary.

47/3/15.

BVK.

5th August, 1948.

Important

"AB.102. Important.

For Galleghan from Heyes.

Your AMM.731. Yugo Slavs at El Shatt.

Brigadier White advised 7th June that three hundred and seventy (370) mostly married couples with young children definitely selected. In addition a number of special cases were under consideration. Final total and detailed dissection not yet available here but have requested Brigadier White to pass relevant details to you before he leaves Cairo for Australia on 10th August.

No objection El Shatt party being included on any vessel after 'Protea' so long as extra trip arranged German run but for accommodation reasons they must be placed on a vessel which will disembark Sydney.

In view White's imminent return desire you as advised my AB.12 to take responsibility for shipping arrangements and embarkation. If necessary send officer Egypt."

Read to Secy in Melbne before despatch & appd. by him

AH 5.8.48

AH

T. H. E. Heyes,
Secretary.

T.G.42B.

Sch. 7/1946. 025.

This Telegram has been received subject to the Post and Telegraph Act and Regulations. The time received at this office is shown at the end of the message.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAM

The date stamp indicates the date of reception and lodgment also, unless an earlier date is shown after the time of lodgment.

Office Date Stamp.

Office of Origin. No. of Words. Time of Lodgment.

41.MELBOURNE VICTORIA BARRACKS 198/2 6A

Brig White due in Canberra about 16th Aug

IMMIGRATION

CANBERRA.

IMPORTANT AMM731 UNCLASSIFIED FROM GALLEGHAN FOR HEYES STOP PCIRO EXPERIENCING GREAT DIFFICULTY ARRANGING SHIPMENT EL SHATT SELECTEES AND WINDING UP MIDDLE EAST ACTIVITIES MATTER SERIOUS URGENCY TO THEM STOP IN VIEW THIS HAVE ASKED WHETHER SPACE COULD BE RESERVED PROTEA FOR EL SHATT GROUP AND OFFERED FIND EXTRA SHIP MAKE UP CONSEQUENT DEFICIENCY GERMANY STOP INFORMED UNABLE ACCEDE REQUEST BECAUSE (A) ORIGINALLY AGREED EL SHATT SHOULD NOT INTERFERE

RECEIVED 4 AUG 1948 RECORDS DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION CANBERRA

SHIPMENTS GERMANY (B) PROTEA NOMINAL ROLL ALREADY MADE UP AND NO TIME FOR ADJUSTMENTS (C) INCLUSION EL SHATT FAMILY UNITS WOULD UPSET COMPOSITION SHIPMENT AND NOT KNOWN WHETHER RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS EQUAL ACCEPT ADDITIONAL FAMILY UNITS PROTEA STOP PCIRO ASKS IF SPACE MAY BE RESERVED NEXT SHIP ON UNDERSTANDING EXTRA TRIP ARRANGED GERMAN RUN STOP WOULD LIKE POINT OUT IN ADVANCE THAT NO DETAILS HERE COMPOSITION EL SHATT GROUP COULD NOT MAKE UP NOMINAL ROLL EXCEPT FOR DPS FROM GERMANY STOP ASSUME YOU WILL BE

ABLE ARRANGE NOMINAL ROLL AND WOULD BE GLAD HAVE DETAILS URGENTLY NUMBERS SINGLE MEN WOMEN MARRIED COUPLES FAMILY UNITS AND TOTAL NUMBER IN ORDER THAT COMPOSITION CONTINGENT FROM GERMANY MAY BE DECIDED STOP RECOMMEND APRVAL PCIRO REQUEST STOP 291200

... AMBER BERLIN

(AMM731 291200)

T.G.42B.

Sch. C. 5025.
7/1946.

This Telegram has been received subject to the Post and Telegraph Act and Regulations. The time received at this office is shown at the end of the message.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAM

The date stamp indicates the date of reception and lodgment also, unless an earlier date is shown after the time of lodgment.

T.
C.
B.

Office Date Stamp.

Office of Origin. No. of Words. Time of Lodgment. No.

T.G.42B.

Sch. C. 5025.
7/1946.

This Telegram has been received subject to the Post and Telegraph Act and Regulations. The time received at this office is shown at the end of the message.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

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T.
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Office Date Stamp.

Office of Origin. No. of Words. Time of Lodgment. No.

T.G.42B.

Sch. C. 5025.
7/1946.

This Telegram has been received subject to the Post and Telegraph Act and Regulations. The time received at this office is shown at the end of the message.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAM

The date stamp indicates the date of reception and lodgment also, unless an earlier date is shown after the time of lodgment.

T.
C.
B.

Office Date Stamp.

Office of Origin. No. of Words. Time of Lodgment. No.

T.G. 63A.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAM.

OFFICE DATE STAMP

T

C

B

11 AUG 48 N.S.W.-AUST.

This message has been received subject to the Post and Telegraph Act and Regulations.

Sch. C. 5449. 9/1947

The first line of this Telegram contains the following particulars, in the order named :—

OFFICE OF ORIGIN WORDS TIME LODGED REMARKS

SC271/TAX038/LX224 PLATRES 88 31 1135 + DLT +

25

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT CANBERRA +

RECEIVED 12 AUG 1948 RECORDS DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION CANBERRA

HEYS FROM WHITE [ONE HAVE SEEN LEBANON POLES ESTIMATE NOT MORE THAN 100 ACCEPTABLE STOP OWING DISPERSION SELECTION WOULD TAKE SOME WEEKS SUGGEST DEFER DECISION UNTIL MY RETURN AS THERE ARE NUMBER RELATED MATTERS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD BE INFORMED ALSO OTHER MIDEAST DISPLACED PERSONS MORE

ACCEPTABLE OF WHICH I HAVE DETAILS [TWO REFERRING MY LETTER 24 MAY PERSONS CONCERNED NOW ARRANGING DEPLANE / SYDNEY COMMENCING MIDAUGUST AS ALTERNATIVE TO DARWIN [THREE TEMBY AND I HAVE BOOKED LEAVE CAIRO FOR AUSTRALIA BY CONSTELLATION TENTH AUGUST

11.28a

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAM

SC271/TAX038/LX224 Platres 88 31 1135 DLT

Immigration Department, Canberra.

Heyes from White.

1. Have seen Lebanon Poles estimate not more than 100 acceptable. Owing dispersion selection would take some weeks suggest defer decision until my return as there are number related matters on which you should be informed also other Mideast displaced persons more acceptable of which I have details.

2. Referring my letter 24 May persons concerned now arranging deplane Sydney commencing midAugust as alternative to Darwin.

3. Temby and I have booked leave Cairo for Australia by Constellation tenth August.

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3. Temby and I have booked leave Cairo for Australia by Constellation tenth August.

Copy

International Cablegram

SC300. TAX048. LX215 Platres 160 24 1840 DLT.

Secretary, Department Immigration, Canberra, from White.

Before concluding here request early advice whether you approve proposals contained in Crotonate telegram July 2nd. We satisfied proposals practicable and to our advantage. Indemnity requested by British Government offset by indemnity Templars prepared to give us under arrangements made London. Any minor sums proved accountable IARA may easily be returned United Kingdom.

No shipping for Templars in sight because UK and DP shipping excluded and proportion dollars otherwise required but United Kingdom doing its utmost.

Present liquidation unsold Templar property not desirable but later prospects good in circumstances.

Plan proceed Beirut see Poles July 24th and leave with Temby for Australia August 10th. This also suits personal convenience since domestic matters interrupted by sudden departure on mission need my attention.

approved by Sec

Consider liquidation remaining Templar assets and selection of Poles if desired could be done simultaneously in few months when time appropriate. Further delay here at moment appears fruitless. Early reply appreciated. Thanks.

24th July.

29.7.48

Mr Nutt

Seen by Secretary

49/3/15 -

BVK.

30th June, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications Division),
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Will you kindly arrange for a cablegram, in the following terms, to be sent to the Australian High Commissioner's Office, London:-

2366. "Heyes to Lamidey.

Your 2093 relative Poles, Templars and displaced Yugo Slavs.

Exclusive use ship from United Kingdom for transport foreign migrants would certainly result in serious criticism here in view large number British migrants awaiting transport.

Do not repeat not desire you make representations United Kingdom Authorities to provide a ship to lift this composite party. Poles should be shipped in troop accommodation on each voyage "Asturias". Transport for Templars was originally matter for Palestine Government and now presumably for United Kingdom Government. Provision of transport for displaced Yugo Slavs in Middle East is responsibility of P.C.I.R.O."

(Sgd.) A. L. Nutt.

T. H. E. Heyes,
Secretary.

(Original on 49/5/2030.)
"Policy".)

COPY : MMW

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CABLEGRAM SECRET

I.10365

Dated : 24th June, 1948.
1817
Recd. : 25th June, 1948.

DECYPHER FROM :

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
LONDON.

2093.

To Heyes from Lamidey.

Work of selection of Poles now completed and results show we now have on hand over five hundred Poles available for shipment to Australia in addition to nine hundred selected for "Strathnaver." I have talked out with the United Kingdom the possibility of making a vessel available for quick trip to Australia to lift this extra five hundred and also to lift some two hundred and fifty Templars and three hundred and fifty Jugoslavs in the Middle East already vetted by White.

British Ministry at present can give me no indication whether a vessel is likely to become available but will be better able to judge possibilities by about early August. In the event of a favourable reply can I accept as final :-

(1) That you are prepared to admit all these three categories in approximate numbers mentioned on the understanding that costs of transport are not borne by Commonwealth which is my understanding and

(2) That you prefer to complete matter by lifting all these non-British people in one ship specially chartered for the purpose.

Will you appreciate that any vessel likely to become available will be in its unconverted state and similar to "Strathnaver." It will therefore not be suitable for British migrants except for single men but I realise there may be difficulties seen in a vessel from United Kingdom Port taking over a thousand non-British people when the clamour here is so great. On the other hand I think the position must be faced that unless these non-British are lifted by specially chartered ship their chances of ultimate shipment become remoter. Balance of Poles could only be accommodated in smaller groups on later voyages of "Asturias" whereas no other present known means of lifting Templars and Jugoslavs.

My 1887 and your 2150 refer.

-----oOo-----

Min. & Dept. Immigration. 25th June, 1948.

(Original on 49/5/2030.)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM. **SECRET.**

JH:MD

O.8684.

DECYPHER TO:

Dated 22nd June, 1948.
11.45.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
L O N D O N.

2208.

Please pass to Brigadier White from Immigration.

Yugo Slavs from El Shatt.

Your memorandum 7th June written from London.

Following are decisions on matters on which you requested direction :-

(d)(1) Service described does not disqualify for selection.

(d)(2) Yugo Slavs with wives and children in Yugo Slavia need not be rejected because of attitude of Yugo Slav Government. They should, however, be fully advised of difficulty they will meet in attempting to arrange for their dependants to join them here.

(d)(3 and 4) Families described may be selected as migrants if otherwise suitable.

(d)(5) Young Yugo Slav girl in El Shatt specially mentioned may be approved as special case.

(d)(6) Refugees in El Shatt other than Yugo Slavs may be selected on same conditions as Yugo Slavs.

MIN. & DEPT. IMMIGRATION (47/3/15)

22nd June, 1948.

47/3/15

MMW

21st June, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications Division),
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Will you kindly arrange for a cablegram in the following terms to be sent to :-

The Australian High Commissioner's Office,
London

"Please pass to Brigadier White from Immigration.

Yugo Slavs from El Shatt.

Your memorandum 7th June written from London.

Following are decisions on matters on which you requested direction :-

(d)(1) Service described does not disqualify for selection.

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(d)(5) Young Yugo Slav girl in El Shatt specially mentioned may be approved as special case.

(d)(6) Refugees in El Shatt other than Yugo Slavs may be selected on same conditions as Yugo Slavs."

T.H.E. HEYES
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM. SECRET.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION No. 47/3/15.

THE QUOTATION OF THIS CABLEGRAM WITHOUT PARAPHRASE EXCEPT IN A SECRET DOCUMENT WILL COMPROMISE THE CYPHER USED, REGARDLESS OF CONTENT IT MUST ALWAYS REMAIN SECRET.

NON:MC

I. 9724.

DECYPHER FROM

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER
L O N D O N

Dated 14th June, 1948
1850
Rec'd 15th June, 1948

RECEIVED 16 JUN 1948 RECORDS DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION CANBERRA

1926. Immigration from White.

1. Our progress in Whitehall has been slow in view number of United Kingdom Departments involved. Hopeful of completeing arrangements here by end June. Then necessary proceed Cyprus to verify property claims and collect essential records. Will ensure Temby gets back to Australia earliest possible and well before Arvl Templars who's shipping not yet in site.

2. Your 1818. No further progress Yugoslav shipping and will advise you of details immediately firm date is known.

3. Your 2070. Will arrange see Poles and report as instructed.

Original of this cable
Has been placed on 48/3/6610
"Templars"

Immigration.(Attn).

15th June, 1948

C
O
P
Y

Australia House,
London, 7th June, 1948.

MEMORANDUM to:-

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
Canberra, A.C.T.
Australia.

With reference to my recent cablegrams regarding Yugoslav refugees in Egypt, I desire to submit the following report:-

(a) Upon receiving from Brigadier Galleghan your instructions regarding criteria to be followed in selecting Yugoslav migrants, it was possible for Temby and me, by delaying our departure for London, to interview the majority of Yugoslav refugees encamped at El Shatt in the Canal Zone of Egypt. Of over five hundred interviewed, three hundred and seventy were selected for migration to Australia.

(b) T.B. x-ray examinations and Khan tests for venereal disease were made by British Army Medical Officers, who also completed the majority of clinical and other examinations of selectees while we were present at El Shatt. In only a few instances are these medical examinations incomplete.

(c) In general, I believe that the Yugoslavs selected by us will make excellent migrants. The majority are young married couples with young children; older people were approved only if they were suitable and were dependents of employable families. Practically all the men are manual workers - the majority were small farmers in Yugoslavia, with vineyards, dairy herds or market gardens. Many are mechanics, carpenters, wood workers or general labourers. The young women, some unmarried, are either nurses, nurses' aids, dressmakers or domestics. Many already speak English, others are learning the language in daily classes. Though these families have been living in tents on desert sand for four years, they appear to be in excellent health and impressed us with their cleanliness, neatness, cheerfulness and the obvious industry they have shown in trying to improve their living conditions. There is a number of young children in many of the families, who may therefore find it difficult to find suitable accommodation in Australia. Some such families merited selection, in our opinion, because of the fitness and aptitude of the parents and the excellence of the young children. The considerable persecution and in many cases the personal tragedy suffered by these Yugoslav people in the past have made them appreciative of a country which offers them sanctuary and readier to do their utmost to justify their selection. In general therefore we have been favourably impressed by this group of migrants and do not believe there will be reason to regret the selection made.

(d) In my above-mentioned cablegram, I advised you that in addition to Yugoslav migrants already selected there

/ are

To Secretary. This is a very interesting document & shows clearly the good work done by Brig. White & Mr Temby. I have indicated my views for your guidance against each paragraph. [initials] 17/6/48.

Minister
To see. Original copy held for action
2/[illegible] 15/6

(d) (Continued) -

are others who are in themselves acceptable, but who because of special circumstances require to be referred to you for a direction. These comprise the following:-

(1) A few Yugoslav applicants for selection who were apprehended early in the war by German Forces and were then forcibly conscripted into the German Armed Forces. These few served as combatants for a short period, before they escaped or were captured by Allied Forces. They later joined the Yugoslav Royalist (Anti-Partisan) Army and served with it, and with British Forces, for the greater part of the war. It is desired to know whether their short period of service in the German Armed Forces disqualifies them from selection.

No.

(2) Some former Yugoslav Service personnel have wives and children in Yugoslavia who are unable to leave that country to join them. Most of these men served with the Chetnik Army in Yugoslavia until they were forced to flee from Partisan Forces. In recent years they have served as Wardens at British Army Camps in Egypt and, classified as civilian refugees, are now the responsibility of I.R.O. These men refuse to return to Yugoslavia because of their fear of persecution or death. They advise us that the Yugoslav Government threatens to declare them divorced from their wives in Yugoslavia if they do not return to that country within a specified period. Many of these men would make excellent migrants. It is desired to know whether they need be rejected because of the attitude of the Yugoslav Government and of the fact that their wives and children remain in Yugoslavia.

No.

(3) Some few Yugoslavs, declaring that they have been pronounced "divorced" by the Yugoslav Government for their failure to return to their country, have taken another partner in El Shatt Camp and have had children by them. They claim, however, that they have been unable to marry their new partners formally because the Yugoslav declaration of divorce is not recognised internationally. It appears therefore that they must be regarded as "unmarried" and the children as "illegitimate". These "families" appear otherwise acceptable as migrants.

(4) Some few Yugoslavs, again, being unable to obtain a divorce from their wives in Yugoslavia, because they are unable to communicate with or trace them, have taken new partners in El Shatt Camp and have had children by them. Such parents, again, must be regarded as "unmarried" and the children as "illegitimate". It is desired to know whether such "families" as are described in these sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) may be selected as migrants if otherwise suitable.

Yes.

(5) There is a young Yugoslav girl in El Shatt whom the Yugoslavs desire to have with them in Australia, but she is somewhat hunchbacked. She is thirty years of age, is a typist, speaks good English, has conducted the Camp School, teaching music, singing and dancing in addition to normal subjects,

/ and is

(d) (Continued) -

(5) (Continued) -

and is prepared to do hospital, domestic or any other type of similar work in Australia. She has been declared physically fit and her appearance cannot be regarded, in the words of your directive, as "loathsome". I should like to know whether she may be approved as a special case.

Yes

(6) There are also a few refugees in El Shatt of other nationalities than Yugoslav, who, by their appearance, qualifications and age, appear to be desirable immigrants. I.R.O. has requested that they be considered as part of the Yugoslav group. Their work and behaviour have been very favourably reported on by the Camp Director and in consequence I should be glad to know whether you approve of their selection on the same conditions as the Yugoslavs.

Yes

(e) As advised by cable, I.R.O. may be able to obtain shipping for upwards of two hundred Yugoslav men, women and children in mid-June. I await your confirmation that it would be convenient to you to receive them in Australia some few weeks after mid-June.

Finally, in submitting to you for decision the special cases enumerated in sub-paragraphs (d)(1) to (6), it is desired to reiterate that none of the above special cases is included among the Yugoslav migrants already selected by us and that the three hundred and seventy approved are in my opinion an excellent group of prospective Australian citizens.

See

(Sgd.) T. W. WHITE.
Head of Palestine Mission.
7th June, 1948.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PLEASE REPLY TO
THE DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER
AND QUOTE

AUSTRALIA HOUSE
STRAND - LONDON
W.C.2.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CROTONATE, ESTRAND, LONDON"
TELEPHONE: TEMPLE BAR 1567

7th June, 1948.

MEMORANDUM to:-

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
Canberra, A.C.T.,
Australia.

With reference to my recent cablegrams regarding Yugoslav refugees in Egypt, I desire to submit the following report:-

(a) Upon receiving from Brigadier Galleghan your instructions regarding criteria to be followed in selecting Yugoslav migrants, it was possible for Temby and I, by delaying our departure for London, to interview the majority of Yugoslav refugees encamped at El Shatt in the Canal Zone of Egypt. Of over five hundred interviewed, three hundred and seventy were selected for migration to Australia.

(b) T.B. x-ray examinations and Khan tests for venereal disease were made by British Army Medical Officers, who also completed the majority of clinical and other examinations of selectees while we were present at El Shatt. In only a few instances are these medical examinations incomplete.

Copy forwarded to Secy. 15/6

(c) In general, I believe that the Yugoslavs selected by us will make excellent migrants. The majority are young married couples with young children; older people were approved only if they were suitable and were dependents of employable families. Practically all the men are manual workers - the majority were small farmers in Yugoslavia, with vineyards, dairy herds or market gardens. Many are mechanics, carpenters, wood workers or general labourers. The young women, some unmarried, are either nurses, nurses' aids, dressmakers or domestics. Many already speak English, others are learning the language in daily classes. Though these families have been living in tents on desert sand for four years, they appear to be in excellent health and impressed us with their cleanliness, neatness, cheerfulness and the obvious industry they have shown in trying to improve their living conditions. There is a number of young children in many of the families, who may therefore find it difficult to find suitable accommodation in Australia. Some

such families merited selection, in our opinion, because of the fitness and aptitude of the parents and the excellence of the young children. The considerable persecution and in many cases the personal tragedy suffered by these Yugoslav people in the past have made them appreciative of a country which offers them sanctuary and readier to do their utmost to justify their selection. In general therefore we have been favourably impressed by this group of migrants and do not believe there will be reason to regret the selection made.

(d) In my above-mentioned cablegram, I advised you that in addition to Yugoslav migrants already selected there are others who are in themselves acceptable, but who because of special circumstances require to be referred to you for a direction. These comprise the following:-

(1) A few Yugoslav applicants for selection who were apprehended early in the war by German Forces and were then forcibly conscripted into the German Armed Forces. These few served as combatants for a short period, before they escaped or were captured by Allied Forces. They later joined the Yugoslav Royalist (Anti-Partisan) Army and served with it, and with British Forces, for the greater part of the war. It is desired to know whether their short period of service in the German Armed Forces disqualifies them from selection.

Can our decision on Wehrmacht Balts' be regarded as a precedent? See DP Policy (47/3/11) Part 4.

(2) Some former Yugoslav Service personnel have wives and children in Yugoslavia who are unable to leave that country to join them. Most of these men served with the Chetnik Army in Yugoslavia until they were forced to flee from Partisan Forces. In recent years they have served as Wardens at British Army Camps in Egypt and, classified as civilian refugees, are now the responsibility of I.R.O. These men refuse to return to Yugoslavia because of their fear of persecution or death. They advise us that the Yugoslav Government threatens to declare them divorced from their wives in Yugoslavia if they do not return to that country within a specified period. Many of these men would make excellent migrants. It is desired to know whether they need be rejected because of the attitude of the Yugoslav Government and of the fact that their wives and children remain in Yugoslavia.

(3) Some few Yugoslavs, declaring that they have been pronounced "divorced" by the Yugoslav Government for their failure to return to their country, have taken another partner in El Shatt Camp and have had children by them. They claim, however, that they have been unable to marry their new partners formally because the Yugoslav declaration of divorce is not recognised internationally. It appears therefore that they must be regarded as "unmarried" and the children as "illegitimate". These "families" appear otherwise acceptable as migrants.

(4) Some few Yugoslavs, again, being unable to obtain a divorce from their wives in Yugoslavia, because they are unable to communicate with or trace them, have taken new partners in El Shatt Camp and have had children by them. Such parents, again, must be regarded as "unmarried" and the children as "illegitimate". It is desired to know whether such "families" as are described in these sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) may be selected as migrants if otherwise suitable.

(5) There is a young Yugoslav girl in El Shatt whom the Yugoslavs desire to have with them in Australia, but she is somewhat hunchbacked. She is thirty years of age, is a typist, speaks good English, has conducted the Camp School, teaching music, singing and dancing in addition to normal subjects, and is prepared to do hospital, domestic or any other type of similar work in Australia. She has been declared physically fit and her appearance cannot be regarded, in the words of your directive, as "loathsome". I should like to know whether she may be approved as a special case.

(6) There are also a few refugees in El Shatt of other nationalities than Yugoslav, who, by their appearance, qualifications and age, appear to be desirable immigrants. I.R.O. has requested that they be considered as part of the Yugoslav Group. Their work and behaviour have been very favourably reported on by the Camp Director and in consequence I should be glad to know whether you approve of their selection on the same conditions as the Yugoslavs.

(e) As advised by cable, I.R.O. may be able to obtain shipping for upwards of two hundred Yugoslav men, women and children in mid-June. I await your confirmation that it would be convenient to you to receive them in Australia some few weeks after mid-June.

Finally, in submitting to you for decision the special cases enumerated in sub-paragraphs (d) (1) to (6), it is desired to reiterate that none of the above special cases is included among the Yugoslav migrants already selected by us and that the three hundred and seventy approved are in my opinion an excellent group of prospective Australian citizens.

[signature]

Head of Palestine Mission.
7th June, 1948.

Secretary,
The circumstances of the special cases set out in para (d) (1) to (6) are fully explained by Brig. White
Recommended that they all be accepted

[signature]
16.6.48

3 copies

BY AIR MAIL

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PLEASE REPLY TO
THE OFFICIAL SECRETARY
AND QUOTE

AUSTRALIA HOUSE
STRAND · LONDON
W.C.2.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CROTONATE. ESTRAND. LONDON"
TELEPHONE: TEMPLE BAR 1567

7th June, 1948.

MEMORANDUM to:-

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
Canberra, A.C.T.,
Australia.

With reference to my recent cablegrams regarding Yugoslav refugees in Egypt, I desire to submit the following report:-

(a) Upon receiving from Brigadier Galleghan your instructions regarding criteria to be followed in selecting Yugoslav migrants, it was possible for Temby and I, by delaying our departure for London, to interview the majority of Yugoslav refugees encamped at El Shatt in the Canal Zone of Egypt. Of over five hundred interviewed, three hundred and seventy were selected for migration to Australia.

(b) T.B. x-ray examinations and Khan tests for venereal disease were made by British Army Medical Officers, who also completed the majority of clinical and other examinations of selectees while we were present at El Shatt. In only a few instances are these medical examinations incomplete.

(c) In general, I believe that the Yugoslavs selected by us will make excellent migrants. The majority are young married couples with young children; older people were approved only if they were suitable and were dependents of employable families. Practically all the men are manual workers - the majority were small farmers in Yugoslavia, with vineyards, dairy herds or market gardens. Many are mechanics, carpenters, wood workers or general labourers. The young women, some unmarried, are either nurses, nurses' aids, dressmakers or domestics. Many already speak English, others are learning the language in daily classes. Though these families have been living in tents on desert sand for four years, they appear to be in excellent health and impressed us with their cleanliness, neatness, cheerfulness and the obvious industry they have shown in trying to improve their living conditions. There is a number of young children in many of the families, who may therefore find it difficult to find suitable accommodation in Australia. Some

such families merited selection, in our opinion, because of the fitness and aptitude of the parents and the excellence of the young children. The considerable persecution and in many cases the personal tragedy suffered by these Yugoslav people in the past have made them appreciative of a country which offers them sanctuary and readier to do their utmost to justify their selection. In general therefore we have been favourably impressed by this group of migrants and do not believe there will be reason to regret the selection made.

(d) In my above-mentioned cablegram, I advised you that in addition to Yugoslav migrants already selected there are others who are in themselves acceptable, but who because of special circumstances require to be referred to you for a direction. These comprise the following:-

(1) A few Yugoslav applicants for selection who were apprehended early in the war by German Forces and were then forcibly conscripted into the German Armed Forces. These few served as combatants for a short period, before they escaped or were captured by Allied Forces. They later joined the Yugoslav Royalist (Anti-Partisan) Army and served with it, and with British Forces, for the greater part of the war. It is desired to know whether their short period of service in the German Armed Forces disqualifies them from selection.

(2) Some former Yugoslav Service personnel have wives and children in Yugoslavia who are unable to leave that country to join them. Most of these men served with the Chetnik Army in Yugoslavia until they were forced to flee from Partisan Forces. In recent years they have served as Wardens at British Army Camps in Egypt and, classified as civilian refugees, are now the responsibility of I.R.O. These men refuse to return to Yugoslavia because of their fear of persecution or death. They advise us that the Yugoslav Government threatens to declare them divorced from their wives in Yugoslavia if they do not return to that country within a specified period. Many of these men would make excellent migrants. It is desired to know whether they need be rejected because of the attitude of the Yugoslav Government and of the fact that their wives and children remain in Yugoslavia.

(3) Some few Yugoslavs, declaring that they have been pronounced "divorced" by the Yugoslav Government for their failure to return to their country, have taken another partner in El Shatt Camp and have had children by them. They claim, however, that they have been unable to marry their new partners formally because the Yugoslav declaration of divorce is not recognised internationally. It appears therefore that they must be regarded as "unmarried" and the children as "illegitimate". These "families" appear otherwise acceptable as migrants.

(4) Some few Yugoslavs, again, being unable to obtain a divorce from their wives in Yugoslavia, because they are unable to communicate with or trace them, have taken new partners in El Shatt Camp and have had children by them. Such parents, again, must be regarded as "unmarried" and the children as "illegitimate". It is desired to know whether such "families" as are described in these sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) may be selected as migrants if otherwise suitable.

(5) There is a young Yugoslav girl in El Shatt whom the Yugoslavs desire to have with them in Australia, but she is somewhat hunchbacked. She is thirty years of age, is a typist, speaks good English, has conducted the Camp School, teaching music, singing and dancing in addition to normal subjects, and is prepared to do hospital, domestic or any other type of similar work in Australia. She has been declared physically fit and her appearance cannot be regarded, in the words of your directive, as "loathsome". I should like to know whether she may be approved as a special case.

(6) There are also a few refugees in El Shatt of other nationalities than Yugoslav, who, by their appearance, qualifications and age, appear to be desirable immigrants. I.R.O. has requested that they be considered as part of the Yugoslav Group. Their work and behaviour have been very favourably reported on by the Camp Director and in consequence I should be glad to know whether you approve of their selection on the same conditions as the Yugoslavs.

(e) As advised by cable, I.R.O. may be able to obtain shipping for upwards of two hundred Yugoslav men, women and children in mid-June. I await your confirmation that it would be convenient to you to receive them in Australia some few weeks after mid-June.

Finally, in submitting to you for decision the special cases enumerated in sub-paragraphs (d) (1) to (6), it is desired to reiterate that none of the above special cases is included among the Yugoslav migrants already selected by us and that the three hundred and seventy approved are in my opinion an excellent group of prospective Australian citizens.

T.W. White.

Head of Palestine Mission.
7th June, 1948.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

AGH:AJ

O. 8263.

DECODE TO:

Dated 11th June, 1948

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER
L O N D O N.

2071. Please pass to Brigadier White from Heyes.

Your 1818. Yugoslavs from El Shatt.

Your proposals ship over 200 men, women and children from Egypt on vessel leaving Marseilles mid-June is acceptable. Desire disembarkation these passengers at Sydney. They will be accommodated at Immigration Reception and Training Centre, Bathurst.

Please advise earliest possible

(a) name of vessel;

(b) Australian agents;

(c) estimated date of arrival Sydney;

(d) any ports of call en route.

Immigration.(47/3/15).

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

O. 8262.

AGH:MC

Dated 11th June, 1948

DECODE TO:

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER
L O N D O N.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION No. 47/3/15

2070. Please pass to Brigadier White from Heyes.

Rucker at present Cairo is pressing for decision w... Australia is willing to accept Lebanon Poles. Would be glad the... on your return to Cairo you would visit Lebanon and report on su... of Poles for settlement in Australia. On receipt of your report... decision on whether any selections from this party is desired wil... made. This information has been passed to Rucker through Brigad... Galleghan.

Immigration.(47/3/15).

11th June, 1948

RECEIVED 15 JUN 1948 RECORDS DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION CANBERRA

AWB/MM

Memorandum for:- 10th June, 1948.

Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications Branch)
Canberra.

It would be appreciated if you would kindly despatch a cablegram to Brigadier T.W. White in Cyprus in the following terms:-

"Brigadier T.W. White,
c/o Comjew,
Famagusta, Cyprus.

Anxious that Temby should return Australia earliest possible date consistent with his work in Cyprus. Essential that he arrives well ahead of Templars as he will have to finalise arrangements for their reception and accommodation in holding camp and take charge of them until they can be dispersed to relatives here.

"Following cables sent you care High Commissioner's Office, London, now repeated in case you did not receive them. First cable begins - ' Rucker at present Cairo is pressing for decision whether Australian is willing to accept Lebanon Poles. Would be glad therefore if on your return to Cairo you would visit Lebanon and report on suitability of Poles for settlement in Australia. On receipt of your report final decision on whether any selection from this party is desired will be made. This information has been passed to Rucker through Brigadier Galleghan. Message ends. "

"Second cable begins ' Your 1818. Yugoslavs from El Shatt. Your proposal ship over two hundred men women and children from Egypt on vessel leaving Marseilles mid-June is acceptable. Desire disembarkation these passengers at Sydney. They will be accommodated at Immigration Reception and Training Centre, Bathurst. Please advise earliest possible (a) name of vessel, (b) Australian agents, (c) estimated date of arrival Sydney, (d) any ports of call en route Message ends."

T.H.E. Heyes,
Secretary.

Mr Nutt

AWB/MM

Memorandum for:-   10th June, 1948.

Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications Branch)
Canberra.

It would be appreciated if you would kindly despatch a cablegram to Brigadier T.W. White in Cyprus in the following terms:-

"Brigadier T.W. White,
c/o Comjew,
Famagusta, Cyprus.

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"Following cables sent you care High Commissioner's Office, London, now repeated in case you did not receive them. First cable begins - ' Rucker at present Cairo is pressing for decision whether Australian is willing to accept Lebanon Poles. Would be glad therefore if on your return to Cairo you would visit Lebanon and report on suitability of Poles for settlement in Australia. On receipt of your report final decision on whether any selection from this party is desired will be made. This information has been passed to Rucker through Brigadier Galleghan. Message ends. "

"Second cable begins ' Your 1818. Yugoslavs from El Shatt. Your proposal ship over two hundred men women and children from Egypt on vessel leaving Marseilles mid-June is acceptable. Desire disembarkation these passengers at Sydney. They will be accommodated at Immigration Reception and Training Centre, Bathurst. Please advise earliest possible (a) name of vessel, (b) Australian agents, (c) estimated date of arrival Sydney, (d) any ports of call en route Message ends."

T.H.E. Heyes,
Secretary.

47/3/15

MMW

10th June, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications Division),
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Will you kindly arrange for a cablegram in the following terms to be sent to:-

The Australian High Commissioner's Office,
LONDON

"Please pass to Brigadier White from Heyes.

Your 1818. Yugoslavs from El Shatt.

Your proposal ship over two hundred men, women and children from Egypt on vessel leaving Marseilles mid-June is acceptable Stop Desire disembarkation these passengers at Sydney. They will be accommodated at Immigration Reception and Training Centre, Bathurst.

Please advise earliest possible

(a) name of vessel;

(b) Australian agents;

(c) estimated date of arrival Sydney;

(d) any ports of call en route."

T.H.E. HEYES
Secretary.

47/3/15

MMW

10th June, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications Division),
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Will you kindly arrange for a cablegram in the following terms to be sent to :-

The Australian High Commissioner's Office,
LONDON

"Please pass to Brigadier White from Heyes.

Rucker at present Cairo is pressing for decision whether Australia is willing to accept Lebanon Poles Stop Would be glad therefore if on your return to Cairo you would visit Lebanon and report on suitability of Poles for settlement in Australia Stop On receipt of your report final decision on whether any selection from this party is desired will be made Stop This information has been passed to Rucker through Brigadier Galleghan."

T.H.E. HEYES
Secretary.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. 47/3/15

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

MMW

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

10th June, 1948.

MEMORANDUM:

The Officer-in-Charge,
Defence Secretariat,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

I should be glad if you would kindly arrange for a teleprinter message in the following terms to be despatched to the Department of the Army, Melbourne:-

"To Secretary, Department of the Army.

From Secretary, Department of Immigration.

Would you kindly arrange for a Signal in the following terms to be despatched to Amber, Berlin -

'AB 51. For Galleghan from Heyes.

Your 597 Poles in Lebanon.

Please advise Rucker that we will arrange for Brigadier White on his return to Cairo to visit Lebanon and report on suitability of Poles for settlement in Australia Stop On receipt of report from Brigadier White final decision regarding their settlement in Australia will be made.'

T.H.E. HEYES
Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"IMMIGRATION," CANBERRA.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. 47/3/15

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

MMW

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

10th June, 1948.

MEMORANDUM:

The Officer-in-Charge,
Defence Secretariat,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

I should be glad if you would kindly arrange for a teleprinter message in the following terms to be despatched to the Department of the Army, Melbourne:-

"To Secretary, Department of the Army.

From Secretary, Department of Immigration.

Would you kindly arrange for a Signal in the following terms to be despatched to Amber, Berlin -

'AB 53 For Galleghan from Heyes.

Brigadier White advises that I.R.O. may be able ship over two hundred men women and children ex El Shatt from Egypt on vessel leaving Marseilles mid-June. Have advised him this proposal is acceptable to us and that we desire disembarkation at Sydney for onward movement to Bathurst.'

T.H.E. HEYES
Secretary.

a.w. 3m 9/47

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

INWARDS TELEPRINTER MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION 47/3/15.

M550 0940 9/6/48

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION 10 JUN 1948 RECEIVED

TO ARMY MELBOURNE

FROM AMBER BERLIN

IMMEDIATE OTP

AMM597. CONFIDENTIAL.

FOR IMMIGRATION FROM GALLEGHAN FOR HEYES. FOLLOWING FROM RUCKER AT PRESENT CAIRO. QUOTE. PLEASE INFORM ME WHETHER AUSTRALIAN GOVT WILLING ACCEPT POLES AND WHETHER BRIG WHITE NOW IN LONDON WILL BE AUTHORISED ON RETURN HERE VISIT LEBANON AND SELECT POLES THERE. EARNESTLY HOPE THIS CAN BE SANCTIONED. UNQUOTE. PLEASE TELEGRAPH YOUR INSTRUCTIONS

MESSAGE ENDS 0941

TELEPRINTER MESSAGE.

To Army from Amber. AMM.597. Immediate Confidential.

Galleghan to Heyes.

Following from Rucker at present Cairo quote please inform me whether Australian Government willing accept Poles and whether Brigadier White now in London will be authorised on return here visit Lebanon and select Poles there. Earnestly hope this can be functioned unquote. Please telegraph your instructions.

White to have a look and report.

TELEPRINTER MESSAGE.

To Army from Amber. AMM.597. Immediate Confidential.

Galleghan to Heyes.

Following from Rucker at present Cairo quote please inform me whether Australian Government willing accept Poles and whether Brigadier White now in London will be authorised on return here visit Lebanon and select Poles there. Earnestly hope this can be functioned unquote. Please telegraph your instructions.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

I.9257
Dated 4th June, 1948
1840
Rec'd.5th June, 1948
0900 hours.

MD:JSH

DECODE FROM:

THE AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER,
LONDON.

1818.

From White for Immigration.

1. Before leaving Egypt we were able to interview majority of Yugoslavs and approved approximately three hundred and seventy splendid types. There are in addition others requiring your approval because of special circumstances. Details following by airmail. Of those approved I.R.O. may be able to ship over two hundred men, women and children from Egypt on vessel leaving Marseilles approximately mid-June. Would be pleased to hear whether their departure for Australia this date convenient to you.

Understand Gallaghan cabled regarding fares of three minors to join Templars in Cyprus. Have informed him that funds for purpose already in our possession and therefore no further action required your end.

MIN. & DEP'T OF IMMIGRATION. 7th May, 1948.

Copy passed to Mr Bayley re Templars.
[illegible]
8/6

No objection this sailing - disembark Sydney for Bathurst.

Cwealth Immigration Advisory Council
Seventh Meeting
14/4/48

Minute No. 155.

YUGOSLAV DISPLACED PERSONS IN EGYPT

The Council noted the steps which have been taken in regard to proposals for the transfer to Australia of a selected number of Yugoslav displaced persons who are at present in camps in Egypt.

(AGENDA ITEM No. 14)

ITEM NO.17

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ORGANISATION : RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES. VIEWS OF COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Fifth Part, First Session, of the Preparatory Commission, International Refugee Organisation, in January of this year:-

(i) that an appeal be made to each Government Member of the Preparatory Commission to make every effort to provide a voluntary contribution to the large scale resettlement expenses of the Organisation for the fiscal years 1947/48 and 1948/49;

(ii) (a) that the Executive Secretary set aside in a special fund for ocean transport such sums as may be paid to the Organisation prior to 1st July, 1948, by Government Members of P.C.I.R.O. out of their regular contributions falling due for the period 1st July, 1948, to 30th June, 1949;

(b) that the Executive Secretary draw on such special fund for ocean transport up to the maximum amount of 10,000,000 U.S. dollars for the specific purpose of chartering in the name of the Organisation ships over and above the amount of ocean transport provided in the Budget for the current fiscal year;

(c) that the Executive Secretary report to the Preparatory Commission of the Sixth Part of its First Session (or to the General Council in the event of its having met prior to 1st July, 1948) on the amount and disposition of the fund for such directions as the Commission or the Council may deem appropriate.

2. The Constitution of I.R.O. provides for an annual budget covering necessary administrative, operational and large scale resettlement expenditures of the Organisation and from time to time such supplementary budgets as may be required. Each member contributes its share of administrative expenses and operational expenses (except for large scale resettlement expenditure) as determined and allocated. Contributions to large scale resettlement expenditure are on a voluntary basis and subject to the requirements of members' constitutional procedure.

3. The first annual budget of the Organisation provided for an expenditure of approximately £A52,000,000 for administrative and operational activities and of £A1,670,000 for large scale resettlement expenditure. In May last year Cabinet approved that Australia make a contribution of £860,000 for 1947 to cover its proportion of administrative and operational expenses.

4. The Executive Secretary, P.C.I.R.O., states that the Commission has been informed that a number of countries desire to encourage the resettlement of refugee agricultural families on farm holdings of their own and believes that if the Executive Secretary were enabled to contribute to the cost of such resettlement considerable progress would be made towards the settlement of the refugee problem. Although no definite scale has been laid down it is hoped that Member Governments will contribute to large scale resettlement in a proportion not less than that at which they contribute to the operational

-/expenditures

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION No. 47/3/15.

AF:MC 0. 6509.

DECODE TO Dated 7th May 1948

AUSTRALIAN GOVT. TRADE COMM. 1635
C A I R O .

72. For Brigadier White from Heyes. Your 80 of 5th May.

Have requested Brigadier Galleghan communicate direct with you concerning selection Yugo Slavs at El Shatt.

IMMIGRATION. E.A. 10th May, 1948

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
11 MAY 1948

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA. 47/3/15

MMW

Department of Immigration

CANBERRA. A.C.T.

12th May, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications Division)
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Will you kindly arrange for a cablegram in the following terms to be sent to:-

The Australian Trade Commissioner,
CAIRO

"For Brigadier White from Immigration.

Yugo Slavs at El Shatt.

Brigadier Galleghan advises that Smythe Medical Officer, Berlin, not available for examination of DPs at El Shatt. Please arrange for local British Medical Officer to examine El Shatt party."

T.H.E. Heyes,
Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"IMMIGRATION," CANBERRA.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. 47/3/15

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

MMW

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

MEMORANDUM:

10th May, 1948.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Defence Secretariat,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

I should be glad if you would kindly arrange for a teleprinter message in the following terms to be despatched to the Department of the Army, Melbourne:-

"To Secretary, Department of the Army.

From Secretary, Department of Immigration.

Would you kindly arrange for a Signal in the following terms to be despatched to Amber, Berlin -

'AB 14. For Galleghan from Heyes.

Your AMM 523.

Please see my AB 12 of 7th May. Stop. Not necessary send Sellors to Cairo as Brigadier White can select and no doubt arrange medical officer. Stop. Please communicate direct with White.'

(Confirmatory Copy)

(Phoned 4.30 p.m., 10th May, 1948)

[signature] for T.H.E.H.

S.W. 3m 9/47

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

INWARDS TELEPRINTER MESSAGE

M 423 1101 10/5/48.

FROM AMBER BERLIN 061445 ~~THXXK1553X~~ THI 1553.

TO ARMY MELBOURNE

BT

8IMMEDIATE

AMM 523. UNCLASSIFIED(.)

FOR IMMIGRATION FROM GALLEGHAN(.)

SENDING SELLORS TO ~~XXX~~ CAIRO EX LONDON 17TH(.) DIFFUCULTY REGARDING MEDICAL OFFICER CAN LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS BE MADE FOR MEDICAL OFFICER IN CAIRO

MESSAGE ENDS ~~XQQPT~~ 1105

RECD OK TKS

Telegraphic Address:
"Immigration," Canberra.

In Reply Please Quote
No. 47/3/15

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

MMW

Department of Immigration,
Canberra, A.C.T.

7th May, 1948.

MEMORANDUM:

The Officer-in-Charge,
Defence Secretariat,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

I should be glad if you would kindly arrange for a teleprinter message in the following terms to be despatched to the Department of the Army, Melbourne:-

"To Secretary, Department of the Army.

From Secretary, Department of Immigration.

Would you kindly arrange for a Signal in the following terms to be despatched to Amber, Berlin -

'AB12. For Galleghan from Heyes.

Yugo Slavs at El Shatt.

Brigadier White who is in Middle East on behalf this Department in connection with emigration of Templars to Australia is at present Egypt and has offered to select Yugo Slavs at El Shatt assisted by Temby thus saving necessity for you to send selection officer to Egypt. Stop.

Please communicate with Brigadier White through Australian Commissioner Cairo and make necessary arrangements for selection. Stop. Desire you continue to deal with matters relating to policy and make arrangements for shipping and other movement as originally advised.'

Clov.

T.H.E. HEYES
Secretary.

AM 10.5.48

47/3/15

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

MMW

Department of Immigration,

CANBERRA. A.C.T.

7th May, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications Division)
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Will you kindly arrange for a cablegram in the following terms to be sent to:- **The Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Cairo :-**

"For Brigadier White from Heyes.

Your 80 of 5 May.

Have requested Brigadier Galleghan communicate direct with you concerning selection Yugo Slavs at El Shatt."

Ubr.

Sgd T H E Heyes

T.H.E. Heyes,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

/MAL.

I.7519
Dated 5th May, 1948
1921
Rec'd 6th May, 1948
8.30

DECODE FROM -

Australian Government Trade Commissioner,
CIARO.

AMENDED COPY.

80. For Immigration. Heyes from White.

Am proceeding to Jerusalem and Temby to Cyprus tomorrow. Most Templars now in Cyprus and our immediate object will be the retention of their assets. Regarding Jugo Slavs now in Egypt approved as migrants vide your telegram No. 28 of February 18th to the Commissioner here, have been approached by Brigadier Lush, Chief I.R.O. Officer Egypt, with the view of processing them as soon as possible. Appears quite practicable for Temby and me to carry out this task in addition to assigned mission without additional selection personnel being sent here and would be happy to assist. If you approve, kindly air mail instructions care of Commissioner, Egypt.

IMMIGRATION (Attention) 6-5-48

Notes to Agenda for Seventh Meeting of C'wealth Immigration Advisory Council 14/15 April 1948

ITEM NO. 14

YUGOSLAV DISPLACED PERSONS IN EGYPT.

The Council, at its meeting on January 29th, viewed favourably the suggestions put forward by the Australian Commissioner in Egypt and the head of the I.R.O. in the Middle East, that a proportion of the Yugoslav displaced persons in camps at El Shatt, near Suez, should be allowed to settle in Australia. The Council therefore recommended to the Minister that an Australian selection officer should be sent to Egypt to investigate and report on the suitability of these people as migrants.

2. The recommendation was approved by the Minister. I.R.O. was thereupon advised that, provided I.R.O. would undertake the responsibility for their transport, Australia was prepared to accept such of these Yugoslavs as are selected by Australian Officials, on conditions similar to those which operate in the case of Baltic displaced persons in Germany. I.R.O. agreed to accept responsibility for their shipment.

3. In the meantime arrangements were made with Brigadier Galleghan, the head of the Australian Military Mission in Berlin, to send a selection officer and a medical officer from Germany to Egypt. These officials were expected to reach Egypt about the end of March or early this month. They have been advised that there should be no limitation in regard to the size of a family unit or the ages of the children, provided they are suitable for settlement in Australia; that aged persons are not to be debarred from accompanying a family unless they are likely to become a public charge, although we would prefer that aged persons be not sent; and that persons dependent on and living with a family may be selected with a family unit provided they are entirely suited for settlement in Australia.

4. At the beginning of February, before he returned to Egypt, Mr. D.C. Stephen, the Australian in charge of the I.R.O. camp at El Shatt (he was erroneously referred to as "Captain Stevens" in the notes to Item 19 of the Agenda for the Council meeting of January 28th-29th) visited Canberra and conferred with departmental officers. He said that these people were the last of the Yugoslav displaced persons who have to be resettled, and an approach would eventually be made to other Governments to take those whom Australia does not desire to receive. As he is thoroughly acquainted with these Yugoslavs and holds a complete dossier for every individual, his offer to assist the Australian selection team when it reaches Egypt was accepted.

-----------oOo----------

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
AUSTRADE
TELEPHONE 44996
P. O. BOX 273

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

OFFICE OF THE
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER
IN EGYPT

4, SEKKET ABOU SEBAA
(OFF. 11 CHERIF PASHA)
CAIRO

REF. NO.----

1 March,1948

T.H.E.Hayes Esq.,
Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Dear Mr Hayes,

This is about the Yugo-Slav refugees at El Shatt camp, Egypt,and it is purely a personal letter from me (not from the Information Officer) because it is a case of an "unauthorised fool rushes in where angels fear to tread". Officially I have no standing with your Department,but as I have voluntarily taken on about 99% of the Migration work in the Middle-East,I am sure you realise my sincere interest in this vital work.

I first got in touch with this camp of about 700 Yugo-Slavs and later took the Commissioner down to look them over and write the initial report sent to you. We were impressed with the whole lot, they looked so healthy and intelligent after so many of the Maltese and Cypriots,to say nothing of the Greeks,whom we had seen on their way to Australia. But it was the children who really sold themselves to us. I enclosed with the Commissioner's report a number of photographs of the children hoping they would appeal to you and the Advisory Committee also, and when Mr Dave Stephens returned two weeks ago he too led me to hope that the children would carry the day.

Then came your cable No 28 of 14th February and Stephens and I felt definitely elated. We were soon flattened,however,by a cable from I.R.O. Geneva, saying that only single persons (plus a small number of married couples without children) would be looked over by the Australian Selection team. This reduces the number of eligibles to less than 100 and hardly justifies the Selection Team's visit. I am still hoping that the Geneva cable is not correct and that the Selection Team's instructions will prove different, for to me Australia's best bet here is to take all the children andas many parents as are necessary to get the children. Just to take the single men appears to be only a temporary expedient for the immediate need of workers,will do little to reduce our heavily-weighted upper ages,and will not leave us much better off say in the next decade. I appreciate your difficulties regarding accommodation, but even life at Bonegilla Camp would be a fairyland after six years in the Sinai Desert.

Already dealt with
AH

Thank you for listening, and with best personal regards,

Jim Wilcott

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"IMMIGRATION," CANBERRA.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. 47/3/15

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

TR

MEMORANDUM:

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

11th March, 1948.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Defence Secretariat,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

I should be glad if you would kindly arrange for a teleprinter message in the following terms to be despatched to the Department of the Army, Melbourne:-

CS238. "To Secretary, Department of the Army.

1349 hrs. From Secretary, Department of Immigration.

12/3/48. Would you kindly arrange for a Signal in the following terms to be despatched to Amber, Berlin -

'For Galleghan from Heyes.

Immediate. Your AMM.420.

Please see my reply of 5th March to your AMM.413 in which you were (a) advised Commonwealth not repeat not prepared to accept displaced Poles from Lebanon and (b) requested to advise P.C.I.R.O. accordingly.

Australian Government Commissioner has raised same question at request British Minister Beirut and has been informed direct that we cannot accept Lebanon Poles.'"

[signature]

Secretary.

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
15 MAR 1948
RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

ERC/MAL.

O.3546.
Sent: 12th March, 1948.

DECODE TO.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER.

CAIRO.

58.

From Immigration.

Your 50. Poles at Lebanon.

Australian Mission, Berlin, and P.C.I.R.O. have been advised that Commonwealth is not prepared accept these displaced persons from Lebanon.

Please inform British Minister Beirut accordingly.

---ooo---

Immigration. 47/3/15.

12th March, 1948.

47/3/15

TR

11th March, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications),
CANBERRA.

I should be glad if you would arrange for a cablegram in the following terms to be despatched to the Australian Trade Commissioner, Cairo:-

"From Immigration.

Your 50, Poles at Lebanon.

Australian Mission, Berlin, and P.C.I.R.O. have been advised that Commonwealth is not prepared accept these displaced persons from Lebanon.

Please inform British Minister Beirut accordingly."

[signature]

Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"IMMIGRATION," CANBERRA.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. 47/3/15

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

TR

MEMORANDUM:

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

11th March, 1948.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Defence Secretariat,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

I should be glad if you would kindly arrange for a teleprinter message in the following terms to be despatched to the Department of the Army, Melbourne:-

"To Secretary, Department of the Army.

From Secretary, Department of Immigration.

Would you kindly arrange for a Signal in the following terms to be despatched to Amber, Berlin -

'For Galleghan from Heyes.

Immediate. Your AMM.420.

Please see my reply of 5th March to your AMM.413 in which you were (a) advised Commonwealth not repeat not prepared to accept displaced Poles from Lebanon and (b) requested to advise P.C.I.R.O. accordingly.

Australian Government Commissioner has raised same question at request British Minister Beirut and has been informed direct that we cannot accept Lebanon Poles.'"

THH.

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

RC/FF

I.4248
Dated 8th March 1948
1845
Recd. 9th March 1948
10.10 a.m.

DECODE FROM:

The Australian Trade Commissioner,
CAIRO.

50 For Immigration.

Your telegram 28 British Minister Beirut requests Greenhalgh visit Lebanon after Egypt to inspect 300 Poles including many women for domestics. Dossiers ready for selectors.

Immigration (attn)

9th March 1948.

S.W. 3m 9/47

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE
INWARDS TELEPRINTER MESSAGE

M180= 0946 11/3/48.

IMMEDIATE ARMY MELBOURNE.

FROM AMBER BERLIN 091600 THI 2045 TO ARMY MELBOURNE

AMM 420(.) UNCLASSIFIED (.) PLEASE PASS DIRECT IMMIGRATION

CANBERRA (.) REFERENCE MY AMM 413 FOLLOWING SIGNAL RECEIVED

FROM GENEVA QUOTE AS LUSH VISITING LEBANON 11MARCH PLEASE

CABLE LEBANON DECISION ~~XXXXX~~ PCIRO CAIRO REPEATED GENEVA UNQUOTE (.)

PLEASE ADVISE URGENTLY (.) NOTE CORRECTION AMM ~~XXX~~413 THIRD ITEM

SHOULD READ QUOTE WHETHER ANY LIMIT NUMBER FEMALE ~~XXXX~~ SELECTEES

FOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES UNQUOTE

MESSAGE ENDS 0951 MESSAGE RECD OK TKS

CORRECTION IN THE FOURTHLAST LINE THE FOURTH WORD SHOUKD BE PCIRO.

MESSAGE RECD OK TKS

MJM

47/3/15

MEMORANDUM for:-

5th March, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

I should be glad if you would arrange for the despatch of a cablegram in the following terms to:-

Australian Government Trade Commissioner,
CAIRO.

"From Immigration.

Your telegram 43 Yugoslavs in Egypt. Advice to I.R.O. intended to mean that Yugo Slav displaced persons in El Shatt would be admitted to Australia on similar conditions to those which apply in case of Baltic displaced persons not necessarily that selection would be on same conditions. Selection will be matter for selection team to whom separate instructions issued. For your information it is not proposed limit selection Yugo Slavs in El Shatt to single persons or married persons without children."

Sgd A Nutt

T.H.E. Heyes,
Secretary.

MJM

47/3/15

MEMORANDUM:

5th March, 1948.

The Officer-In-Charge,
Defence Secretariat,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

I should be glad if you would kindly arrange for a teleprinter message in the following terms to be despatched to the Department of the Army, Melbourne:-

"To Secretary, Department of the Army.

From Secretary, Department of Immigration.

Would you kindly arrange for a Signal in the following terms to be despatched to Amber, Berlin -

' For Gallaghan from Immigration.

Your Amm 413 Yugo Slavs in El Shatt. Following telegram received from Australian Government Commissioner Cairo quote "International Refugees Organisation, Cairo, has received advice from Geneva that scheme is limited to single persons plus small proportion of couples without children. This will limit the selection field to under 100. Our understanding is that you were impressed by family groups and children. International Refugees Organisation, Cairo, are asking if any possibility of above restrictions being relaxed. My feeling is that the Yugoslav children are such good types that they should be accepted if at all practicable in view of housing position," unquote to which following reply sent quote "Advice to I.R.O. intended to mean that Yugo Slav displaced persons in El Shatt would be admitted to Australia on similar conditions to those which apply in case of Baltic displaced persons not necessarily that selection would be on same conditions. Selection will be matter for selection team to whom separate instructions issued. For your information it is not proposed limit selection Yugo Slavs in El Shatt to single persons or married persons without children," unquote.

Following are answers your queries first no limitation size of family unit or age of children provided suitable in every way for settlement in Australia second aged persons accompanying family not to be debarred unless likely to become public charge but prefer aged persons be not sent stop Persons dependent on and living with family may be selected with family unit provided entirely suitable for settlement third no limit on number family selectees for occupational categories stop All selected should fully understand that they will be placed in such employment as may be approved and will not necessarily obtain employment in normal occupations or in any particular locality stop Desire you inform PCIRO of foregoing in general terms making it clear we are prepared accept from El Shatt group only those persons who are selected by team stop Will arrange temporary replacement selection officer from London when you advise date required take up duty stop Regarding Lebanon Poles Commonwealth is not prepared accept these displaced persons

as Poles are not at present being considered in D.P. camps in Europe stop Please advise PCIRO accordingly stop Will require early advice results of selection teams visit El Shatt and proposals for shipping stop Provided sailings Bremerhaven suitably spaced no difficulty anticipated reception single persons or married persons without children from El Shatt but not anticipated any initial accommodation for family units will be available here for ~~several~~ three months stop Will advise further when selection results and I.R.C. forward shipping programme are known.' "

Clms.

Sgd THE H
Secretary
Dept of Immigration.

To Army, Melbourne, from Amber, Berlin.

AMM.413 unclassified.

Please pass direct Immigration, Canberra.

Reference your 1082 SD, would appreciate specific instructions selection family units El Shatt group. Your original instructions specified same conditions as selection DPs Germany. This would mean restriction to single persons with few married couples. Stephen states Department prepared accept family groups and your 1082 appears support this. If family groups acceptable please indicate whether -

(1) any limitation size of unit and ages of children and old persons;

(2) whether persons dependent on and living with head of family may be selected as part of unit;

(3) whether any limit number family selectees for occupational category.

PCIRO advise will probably arrange special voyage and pressing for early shipment. Can detach one selection officer and one medical officer after middle present month but certain amount preliminary organisation necessary to avoid waste time. Also desirable on experience here that selection be not made far in advance of sailing. Am discussing programme with PCIRO. Glad if you will arrange temporary replacement selection officer from London. Will advise later re dates. PCIRO have also requested that team visit Lebanon where considerable number single Polish DPs encamped. Please instruct re Lebanon (repeat re Lebanon).

Note: 1082 SD is CS 175 of 27th February, 1948.

4.3.48.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

Canberra.

47/3/15

Copy of INWARDS Teleprinter Message.

From: AMBER BERLIN

To: ARMY MELBOURNE

Date 4/3/48 *Time of Receipt* 1156 *Hours.* *No.* M.151

a.w. 3m 2/45

AMM.413. UNCLASS. PLEASE PASS DIRECT IMMIGRATION CANBERRA. REFERENCE YOUR 1082 WOULD APPRECIATE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS SELECTION FAMILY UNITS EL SHATT GROUP. YOUR ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS SPECIFIED SAME CONDITIONS AS SELECTION DPS GERMANY. THIS WOULD MEAN RESTRICTION TO SINGLE PERSONS WITH FEW MARRIED COUPLES. STEPHEN STATES DEPARTMENT PREPARED ACCEPT FAMILY GROUPS AND YOUR 1082 APPEARS SUPPORT THIS. IF FAMILY GROUPS ACCEPTABLE PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER

(FIRST) ANY LIMIATION SIZE OF UNIT AND AGES OF CHILDREN AND OLD PERSONS.

(SEOOND) WHETHER PERSONS DEPENDENT ON AND LIVING WITH HEAD OF FAMILY MAY BE SELECTED AS PART OF UNIT.

(THIRD) WHETHER ANY LIMIT NUMBER FAMILY SELECTEES FOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES. PCIRO ADVISE WILL PROBABLY ARRANGE SPECIAL VOYAGE AND PRESSING FOR EARLY SHIPMENT. CAN DETACH ONE SELECTION OFFICER AND ONE MEDICAL OFFICER AFTER MIDDLE PRESENT MONTH BUT CERTAIN AMOUNT PRELIMINARY ORGANISATION NECESSARY TO AVOID WASTE TIME. ALSO DESIRABLE ON EXPERIENCE HERE THAT SELECTION BE NOT MADE FAR IN ADVANCE OF SAILING. AM DISCUSSING PROGRAMME WITH PCIRO.

GLAD IF YOU WILL ARRANGE TEMPORARY REPLACEMENT SELECTION OFFICER FROM LONDON. WILL ADVISE LATER RE DATES. PCIRO HAVE ALSO REQUESTED THAT TEAM VISIT LEBANON WHERE CONSIDERABLE NUMBER SINGLE POLISH DPS ENCAMPED. PLEASE INSTRUCT RE LEBANON (REPEAT) RE LEBANON.

NOTE : 1082 SD is CS.175 of 27 Feb. 48.

(Message Ends)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

JERC:MC

I. 3794.

DECODE FROM:

Dated 1st March, 1948
1100

AUSTRALIAN GOVER. TRADE COMM.
CAIRO.

Rec'd 2nd March, 1948
9.a.m.

A

43. Your telegram 28. Yugoslavs in Egypt.

International Refugees Organisation, Cairo, has received advice from Geneva that scheme is limited to (~~your telegram No.905~~) single persons plus small proportion of couples without children. This will limit the selection field to under 100. Our understanding is that you were impressed by family groups and children. International Refugees Organisation, Cairo, are asking if any possibility of above restrictions being relaxed. My feeling is that the Yugoslav children are such good types that they should be accepted if at all practicable in view of housing position.

Immigration(Attn).(47/3/15).

2nd March, 1948

(Cables sectionduly advised [illegible] should read as amended)
Clan

EC Shatt.

Copy to Gallagher of reply to advise PCIRO

AWB/MM 2

47/3/15.

23rd February, 1948.

My dear Minister,

Yugoslav Displaced Persons in Egypt.

I desire to inform you that at its Sixth Meeting, held in Sydney on January 28th-29th, the Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council discussed the proposal, put forward by the Australian Commissioner in Egypt and the head of the I.R.O. in the Middle East, that a proportion of the Yugoslav displaced persons in camps in Egypt should be allowed to settle in Australia.

The suggestions were viewed favourably by the Council. It was decided, however, to recommend to you that an Australian selection officer should be sent to Egypt to investigate and report on the suitability of these people as migrants.

Yours sincerely,

(LESLIE HAYLEN)
Chairman,
Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council.

The Hon. Arthur A. Calwell, MHR
Minister for Immigration,
Parliament House,
Canberra.

Mr Horgan

Meeting of Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council

Sydney 29/1/48

Minute No. 128.

YUGOSLAV DISPLACED PERSONS IN EGYPT.

The Council viewed favourably the suggestions, put forward by the Australian Commissioner in Egypt and the head of the I.R.O. in the Middle East, that a proportion of the Yugoslav displaced persons in camps in Egypt should be allowed to settle in Australia.

The Council recommended, However, that an Australian s selection officer should be sent to Egypt to investigate and report on the suitability of these people as migrants.

(Agenda Item No. 19)

General, Professor K.H. Bailey, who will act as legal adviser. From a nationality point of view the matters to be discussed at the conference will be of the highest importance to all members of the British Commonwealth. These will include problems arising from the recently enacted Canadian Citizenship Act, questions relating to the national status of women and children, and the granting of Empire wide naturalisation to residents of mandated territories, including the Territory of New Guinea.

The administration of the Government's immigration plans represents not only a heavy responsibility but also a very considerable expansion of my Department's activities. For the convenience of the public and to facilitate the handling of immigration in all its aspects, branch offices of the Department have been established in all the States except Tasmania, where an office will be opened shortly. Attention has been paid also to the Migration Branch at Australia House, which has been reorganised and augmented by the appointment from Australia of a number of permanent officers from the Commonwealth Public Service. The migration staff now at Australia House should be sufficient to cope with the huge volume of inquiries being received there from prospective migrants. A highly skilled officer with an extensive knowledge of industrial and trades union matters in Australia has been appointed to the London staff. His appointment was endorsed by the Australasian Council of Trades Unions, and among his duties are the advising of intending migrants on industrial conditions in Australia, their eligibility to join trades unions on arrival, and all matters affecting their trade qualifications.

A senior medical officer has also been sent from Australia to London to see that no departure is made from the medical standards laid down by the Government for intending migrants. While these standards will ensure that the migrants

47/3/15

TR

27th February, 1948.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Defence Secretariat,
CANBERRA.

I should be glad if you would arrange for the following message to be teleprinted to the Secretary, Department of the Army, Melbourne:-

"From Secretary, Department of Immigration.

Would you kindly arrange for a signal in the following terms to be sent to Amber, Berlin:-

'Immigration to Galleghan.

Your AMM.409, El Shatt, Egypt, Yugoslavs.

Your advice noted that P.C.I.R.O. accept responsibility for shipment.

Prefer that party be transported by ordinary ship so that they will reach here between arrivals of displaced persons ships if possible. Terminal port to be Melbourne or Sydney and time of shipment not important so long as we have ample notice of arrival and family composition of group so that reception and accommodation arrangements can be made.

In the event of it being necessary to reserve space on displaced persons ship leaving Bremerhaven desire embarkation from Egypt mid June or later so as not to take up berths which are required for displaced persons from Germany for work in sugar industry. Early arrival of sugar workers is an urgent requirement.

Regarding payment of £10 per head towards cost of passage, this does not apply to El Shatt group whether travelling by ordinary ship or displaced persons ship. Reason for payment was to recompense P.C.I.R.O. for longer haul from Germany to Australia compared with other countries to which displaced persons being transported and therefore not applicable Egypt to Australia. However, we would be prepared to consider making this payment if it should be a real obstacle to the El Shatt group being sent here by P.C.I.R.O.

Consider it desirable for selection to be made as soon as possible even though sailing may be deferred as it will enable P.C.I.R.O., ourselves and the displaced persons concerned to know names, family groups, occupations, etcetera, of those who will be accepted for settlement in Australia. It will also enable P.C.I.R.O. to make arrangements for the disposal elsewhere of those not selected by us.

Could you arrange for early despatch of one of your officers to Egypt to make selection. Stephens should be co-opted and any general assistance could be obtained from Australian Government Commissioner, Cairo. If you require temporary replacement of the officer sent to Egypt I shall arrange for an officer of the Migration Branch, London, to be temporarily transferred to you.'"

Secretary.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. ....

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

AWB/MM

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRATION ADVISORY COUNCIL,
C/- DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

23rd February, 1948.

My dear Minister,

Yugoslav Displaced Persons in Egypt.

I desire to inform you that at its Sixth Meeting, held in Sydney on January 28th-29th, the Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council discussed the proposal, put forward by the Australian Commissioner in Egypt and the head of the I.R.O. in the Middle East, that a proportion of the Yugoslav displaced persons in camps in Egypt should be allowed to settle in Australia.

The suggestions were viewed favourably by the Council. It was decided, however, to recommend to you that an Australian selection officer should be sent to Egypt to investigate and report on the suitability of these people as migrants.

Yours sincerely,

Leslie Haylen

(LESLIE HAYLEN)
Chairman,
Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council.

Approved.
A.C.
27.2.48.

The Hon. Arthur A. Calwell, M.H.R.,
Minister for Immigration,
Parliament House,
Canberra.

McHorgan

a.w. Fm 9/47

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

INWARDS TELEPRINTER MESSAGE

M130 1647 25/2/48

FROM AMBER BERLIN 241500

TO ARMY MELBOURNE

AMM409(.) UNCLASSIFIED(.) PLEASE PASS DIRECT IMMIGRATION
CANBERRA FROM GALLEGHAN (.) REFERENCE YOUR SIGNAL EL SHATT
GROUP(.) P C I R O ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR SHIPMENT AND ADVISE
PROPOSE QUOTE USING SPACE ON NEW VESSEL MID APRIL UNQUOTE (.)
FOR PURPOSE FURTHER DISCUSSION PLEASE ADVISE FIRST WHETHER
AGREEABLE THAT SPACE BE RESERVED IN DP SHIP EX BREMERHAVEN
SECOND WHETHER GROUP CAN BE CONVENIENTLY ~~XXXXXXXX~~ RECEIVED AND ~~XXXXXXX~~ PROCESSED IN
AUSTRALIA IF TRANSPORTED ORDINARY SHIP ALSO IN THIS CASE TERMINAL
PORT THIRD DOES USUAL PAYMENT OF TEN POUNDS PER HEAD BY THIS
GROUP

X IMMEDIATE

MESSAGE ENDS 1651

MESSAGE RECD OK TKS

Prefer Ord transport but IRO ship not be be embarked before June from Egypt as otherwise may interfere with arrival sugar workers. Ten pounds paid [illegible] of longer journey to Aust [illegible] not apply Egypt. [illegible] [illegible] Early selection by Galleghan

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

/MAL.

O.2125.
Sent 17th February,1948.

TELEGRAM TO.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANISATION.

GENEVA.

74.

Commonwealthm Government prepared to accept Jugo Slav displaced persons in Egypt who are selected by Australian Officials on similar conditions to those which operate in the case of Baltic displaced persons provided I.R.O. undertakes responsibility for their transport to Australia. If I.R.O. agreeable provide transport you should inform Commonwealth Migration Officer care Australian Military Mission Berlin who will then arrange for selection, team to be sent to Egypt.

---ooo---

External Affairs.
Immigration.
17th February,1948

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM. SECRET.

[?]O[?]ATION OF THIS CABLEGRAM WITHOUT PARAPHRASE EXCEPT IN A SECRET DOCUMENT WILL COMPROMISE THE CYPHER USED. REGARDLESS OF CONTENT IT MUST ALWAYS REMAIN SECRET.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION No. 47/3/15

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
23 FEB 1948
RECEIVED

BH:MD

O.2324.

DECODE TO:

Dated 18th February, 1948.
11.25.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT
TRADE COMMISSIONER,
CAIRO.

28. From Immigration.

Reference your memorandum No.80 Juh Yugoslavs in Egypt. Minister has approved Australian selection team proceed Egypt to select Yugoslav displaced persons who are considered suitable migrants provided International Refugee Organisation undertakes responsibility for their transport to Australia. International Refugee Organisation and Australian Migration Officer Berlin advised accordingly. Selected persons will be admitted Australia on conditions similar to those which operate in the case of Baltic displaced persons.

Migration Officer also advised that services of Stephens should be co-opted to assist selection.

IMMIGRATION (47/3/15)

18th February, 1948.

47/3/15

AD

20th February, 1948.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Defence Secretariat,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Will you kindly arrange for a teleprinter message to be sent to the Secretary, Department of the Army, Melbourne, in the following terms:

"To Secretary, Department of the Army, from Secretary, Department of Immigration.

Will you kindly arrange for a signal in the following terms to be sent to Amber, Berlin:

'From Immigration.

Your AMM.396. Commonwealth has agreed accept Jugo Slav displaced persons from Egypt who are selected by Australian Officials as suitable migrants provided I.R.O. undertakes responsibility for their transport to Australia. If I.R.O. agreeable arrangements should be made in conjunction with Greenhalgh for selection team to proceed Egypt and select suitable Slavs under conditions similar to those which operate in the case of Baltic displaced persons.

In view of Stephen's wide knowledge these Slavs his services should be co-opted to assist selection suitable migrants'."

T.H.E. Heyes
Secretary.

R15
8/4/48

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Canberra.

Copy of INWARDS Teleprinter Message.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION No. 47/3/15

From: AMBER BERLIN 171200.

To: ARMY MELBOURNE

Date 18/2/48. *Time of Receipt* 1117 *Hours.* *No.* M.104

IMMEDIATE.

AMM 396 (.) UNCLASSIFIED (.)

PLEASE PASS DIRECT IMMIGRATION CANBERRA FOR HEYES FROM GALLEGHAN STOP PCIRO GENEVA ADVISE HAVING RECEIVED FOLLOWING SIGNAL FROM EXTERNAL CANBERRA QUOTE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PREPARED ACCEPT JUGOSLAV D.P.s. EGYPT SELECTED BY AUSTRALIAN OFFICIALS ON SIMILAR CONDITIONS THOSE WHICH OPERATE IN CASE BALTIC D.P.s. PROVIDED IRO UNDERTAKES RESPONSIBILITY TRANSPORT AUSTRALIA STOP IF IRO AGREE ABLE PROVIDE TRANSPORT INFORM AMBER BERLIN WHO WILL ARRANGE SEND SELECTION TEAM EGYPT UNQUOTE STOP

PLEASE REFER MY AMM386 AND SIGNAL INSTRUCTIONS STOP

BT 171200 THI 1500 STOP

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
19 FEB 1948
RECEIVED

(Message Ends).

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CABLEGRAM.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION No. 47/3/15

TWWP/MAL.

0.2125.
Sent 15th February, 1948.
4.40.p.m.

L

DECODE TO.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANISATION.

GENEVA.

Similar Nos

Commonwealth Government prepared to accept Jugo Slav displaced persons in Egypt who are selected by Australian Officials on similar conditions to those which operate in the case of Baltic displaced persons provided I.R.O. undertakes responsibility for their transport to Australia.

If I.R.O. agreeable provide transport you should inform Commonwealth Migration Officer, care Australian Military Mission, Berlin, who will then arrange for selection team to be sent to Egypt.

---------0000---------

Min and Department Immigration. 47/3/15.
" " " External Affairs.

16th February, 1948.

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
18 FEB 1948
RECEIVED

47/3/15.

MD

19th February, 1948.

The Commonwealth Migration Officer,
BRISBANE.

YUGO SLAV DISPLACED PERSONS IN SUEZ.

With reference to your memorandum of 8th January, 1948, relative to the abovementioned subject, I desire to inform you that I.R.O. has been advised that Australia is prepared to receive Jugo Slav displaced persons in Egypt, who are selected by Australian officials as suitable migrants, provided that I.R.O. undertakes responsibility for their transport to Australia.

If I.R.O. agrees, arrangements have been made for a selection team to proceed to Egypt to select suitable Jugo Slavs under similar conditions to those which operate in the case of Baltic displaced persons.

In view of Mr. Stephen's wide knowledge of these Slavs it is proposed to c-opt his services to assist in the selection.

T.H.E. Heyes,
Secretary.

Dr. Duplicate Copy.
File No. 47/3/15

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

OUTWARDS TELEPRINTER MESSAGE.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION No. 47/3/15

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
16 FEB 1948
RECEIVED

C398 1206

TO SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

FROM SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

WOULD YOU KINDLY ARRANGE FOR A SIGNAL IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS TO BE DESPATCHED TO AMBER, BERLIN :-

(BEGINS)

FROM IMMIGRATION TO GREENHALGH.

YOUR AMM UNCLASSIFIED. STEPHEN CALLED DEPARTMENT AND DISCUSSED QUESTION OF JUGO SLAVS IN EGYPT BEING ACCEPTED FOR SETTLEMENT HERE. COMMONWEALTH HAS AGREED ACK ACCEPT JUGO SLAV DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EGYPT WHO ARE SELECTED BY AUSTRALIAN OFFICIALS AS SUITABLE X MIGRANTS PROVIDED I.R.O. UNDERTAKES RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR TRANSPORT TO AUSTRALIA. IF I.R.O. AGREES TO THIS YOU SHOULD ARRANGE FOR SELECTION TEAM TO PROCEED EGYPT AND SELECT SUITABLE SLAVS UNDER CONDITIONS SIMILAR TO THOSE WHICH OPERATE IN THE CASE OF BALTIC DISPLACED PERSONS.

IN VIEW OF STEPHEN'S WIDE KNOWLEDGE THESE SLAVS HIS SERVICES SHOULD BE CO-OPTED TO ASSIST SELECTION SUITABLE MIGRANTS.

I.R.O. BEING ADVISED DIRECT IN MATTER.

(ENDS)

McHorgan

MESSAGE ENDS 1209 16/2/48

47/3/15.

AD

16th February, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications),
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Will you kindly arrange for a cablegram to be sent to the Australian Commissioner, Cairo, in the following terms:

"From Immigration.

Reference your memorandum No. 80 Jugo Slavs in Egypt. Minister has approved Australian Selection team proceed Egypt to select Jugo Slavs who are considered suitable migrants provided International Refugee Organisation undertakes responsibility for their transport to Australia Stop I.R.O. and Australian Migration Officer Berlin advised accordingly. Selected persons will be admitted Australia on conditions similar to those which operate in the case of Baltic displaced persons.

Migration Officer also advised that services of Stephens should be co-opted to assist selection."

T.H.E. Heyes
Secretary.

R 15
18/2/48

n.w. 3m 9/47

Confirmation

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

INWARDS TELEPRINTER MESSAGE

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
1032 12 FEB 1948
RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION
47/3/15

M89 11/2/48
TO ARMY MELBOURNE

FROM AMBER BERLIN
IMMEDIATE.
GR157 BT AMM 386 UNCLASSIFIED PLEASE PASS IMMIGRATION CANBERRA

FOR HEYES FROM GALLEGHAN REFERENCE PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE FOLLOWING

IS TEXT OF CABLE ADDRESSED PCIRO GENEVA FROM PCIRO CAIRO QUOTE
GRATEFUL RESETTLEMENT ASK GREENHALGH CABLE CANBERRA TO RECEIVE

STEPHEN CAMP DIRECTOR ELSHATT TO DISCUSS RECEPTION JUGOSLAVS

THENCE UNQUOTE INFORMED PCIRO IN GENEVA UNWILLING TO TOUCH

~~XXX~~ MIDDLE EAST DPS WITHOUT SPECIFIC DIRECTION CANBERRA EXTENSION

NATIONALITIES TO INCLUDE JUGOSLAVS MAKES EL SHATT GROUP ELIGIBLE

AND PCIRO APPARENTLY ABLE SECURE PASSAGES NUMBER INVOLVED ABOUT

FIVE HUNDRED BUT UNDERSTAND THIS INCLUDES ONLY SMALL PROPORTION

SINGLE PERSONS THIS GROUP HIGHLY SPOKEN OF BUT WITH PRESENT

PRESSURE FOR MIDDLE EAST ON OTHER HAND THESE DPS WITH OTHERS

MAY BE BROUGHT BACK GERMANY AND SELECTED HERE AND IF ACCEPTABLE

AS IMMIGRANTS TRANSPORT FROM EGPYT WOULD SAVE SHIPPING SPACE PLEASE

ADVISE WHAT REPLY SHOULD BE SENT GENEVA ESPECIALLY RE VISIT BY

STEPHEN 091500

MESSAGE ENDS 1036

MESSAGE RECD OK TKS

McHargan

47/3/15

AD

13th February, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
(External Communications),
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Will you kindly arrange for a cablegram to be sent to the International Refugee Organisation, Geneva, in the following terms:-

"Commonwealth Government prepared to accept Jugo Slav displaced persons in Egypt who are selected by Australian Officials on similar conditions to those which operate in the case of Baltic displaced persons provided I.R.O. undertakes responsibility for their transport to Australia.

If I.R.O. agreeable provide transport you should inform Commonwealth Migration Officer, care Australian Military Mission, Berlin, who will then arrange for selection team to be sent to Egypt."

T.H.E. Heyes
Secretary.

47/3/15.

AD

13th February, 1948.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Defence Secretariat,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Will you kindly arrange for a teleprinter message to be sent to the Department of the Army, Melbourne, in the following terms:-

"To Secretary, Department of the Army.

From Secretary, Department of Immigration.

Would you kindly arrange for a signal in the following terms to be despatched to Amber, Berlin:-

'From Immigration to Greenhalgh.

Your AMM unclassified. Stephen called Department and discussed question of Jugo Slavs in Egypt being accepted for settlement here. Commonwealth has agreed accept Jugo Slav displaced persons from Egypt who are selected by Australian Officials as suitable migrants provided I.R.O. undertakes responsibility for their transport to Australia. If I.R.O. agrees to this you should arrange for ~~one of one~~ selection team to proceed Egypt and select suitable Slavs under conditions similar to those which operate in the case of Baltic displaced persons.

In view of Stephen's wide knowledge these Slavs his services should be co-opted to assist selection suitable migrants.

I.R.O. being advised direct in matter'."

T.H.E. Heyes
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION.
TR

No. 47/3/15.

MEMORANDUM:

YUGOSLAV DISPLACED PERSONS IN EGYPT.

Attached is copy of the submission made to the Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council on the above subject. Their decision was as follows:-

"The Council viewed the matter favourably and suggested that an Australian Selection Officer be sent to Egypt to investigate and report on the suitability of these people as migrants".

2. Mr. D. C. Stephen, who is connected with I.R.O. and is referred to in Annexure "B" as Captain Stevens, called at the Department on 4th February and saw Mr. Watson and myself. He said that he was leaving Australia for Egypt by air on 10th February and enquired as to whether he could be given an idea as to whether the Australian Government would be prepared to accept any of these Yugoslavs as migrants. He added that these were the last of the Yugoslav displaced persons to be resettled and that if Australia did not desire to receive any of them it would be necessary to make an early approach to some other Government.

3. Mr. Stephen was informed that the matter had been considered by the Advisory Council which had made a certain recommendation for the Minister's consideration. This could not be disclosed and the Minister's decision could not be anticipated, but it would be conveyed to the Australian Commissioner, Cairo, and I.R.O. as soon as possible.

4. Mr. Stephen said that if the Commonwealth was prepared to receive any of the Yugoslavs he would like to help in their selection as he was thoroughly acquainted with them and had complete case history in every case. He was advised that selection would have to be made by one of our own officers, but that in view of his knowledge of the people the Department would no doubt welcome his assistance. Mr. Stephen said that he did not consider that all of the Yugoslavs would be suitable migrants for Australia, but he was confident that we could obtain over 300 first class migrants from this source.

5. It was pointed out to Mr. Stephen that the acute lack of accommodation in Australia raised considerable difficulty in regard to the admission of families. While it might be possible to place a man and wife, the question of children was a real problem. Mr. Stephen said he realised this and enquired whether it would be possible for heads of families to come out by themselves in the first place and later send for their families. He was advised that no doubt the condition included in the Agreement between the Commonwealth Government and I.R.O. under which immigrants to Australia could nominate their dependants after they had been three months in Australia would be applied to Yugoslav displaced persons in Egypt if it was agreed to accept them.

6. Mr. Stephen said that I.R.O. would be responsible for the transport of these displaced persons and would also allow them some landing money, up to £5 according to circumstances. I.R.O. had three ships at its disposal which could be used to transport these people. In reply to an enquiry as to whether some of the Yugoslavs might not lean to Fascist views Mr. Stephen said that this was not the case. He had

worked in close co-operation with British Intelligence Service, and a complete dossier was held for every individual. They had the complete background of every man.

7. In regard to the Advisory Council's suggestion that a selection officer report on the suitability of these people as migrants it would seem that the most appropriate course of action, if the Minister approves of the acceptance of some of the Yugoslavs, would be -

(i) To notify I.R.O. that Australia is prepared to receive Yugoslav displaced persons in Egypt, who are selected by Australian officials as suitable migrants, provided that I.R.O. undertakes responsibility for their transport to Australia;

(ii) If I.R.O. agrees arrange for one of our Selection Team to proceed to Egypt and select suitable Yugoslavs under conditions similar to those which operate in the case of Baltic displaced persons.

It is suggested that, in view of Mr. Stephen's wide knowledge of these people, it would be desirable to co-opt his services in connection with their selection.

J. Horgan.

5.2.48.

Approved.
7.2.48.

Notes to Agenda for Sixth Meeting, Immigration Advisory Council 28/29 Jan 1948

ITEM 19.

Yugoslav Displaced Persons in Egypt.

Attached is copy of a report (marked "A") made by the Head of I.R.O. in the Middle East in regard to 648 Yugoslav refugees in Egypt.

The Australian Commissioner in Egypt, who visited the Camp at which these refugees are located, reports as follows:-

(a) The Camp is exceptionally well organised and run. Interiors of all tents were spotless and many had small gardens despite the fact that the camp is situated in the desert and water for plants has to be carried. Much of the maintenance work is carried on by the refugees. The health of the camp is splendid and it has its own hospital run by a refugee doctor.

(b) The men are mostly of good physique and appeared to be fine types. All are anxious to settle down in civil life as quickly as possible and each is prepared to accept any kind of work offered. Professional men are prepared to work as labourers if necessary. The dossiers show that each one has a valid reason for not returning to Yugoslavia. The majority do not speak English but classes in English were about to be provided at the camp.

(c) The women were mostly of good physique and appeared to be good types. They are particularly industrious, their main occupation being national needlework. Some speak a little English.

(d) The children are splendid, healthy, happy, normal children. All speak English. They live with their parents and would make first class Australian citizens almost from the moment they land.

The Commissioner said that if an approach was made by I.R.O. to take some of the displaced persons in the Camp he strongly recommended acceptance. With careful selection 300 to 400 first class immigrants could be obtained.

An occupational analysis submitted by the Commissioner included such occupations as fisherman and sailors, farmers, shoemakers, carpenters, mechanics, masons, bakers, butcher, cook. Only five were classed as unskilled labourers.

In addition to the refugees in this camp the Commissioner has reported that at another camp there are 323 Yugoslav servicemen of whom 166 have families or dependants in the first camp. These men are a British military responsibility and none of them will consider repatriation to Yugoslavia. Of these 281 are between the ages of 20 to 50 years and 42 over 50. The main occupations shown are farming 74, no trade 29, driver and driver mechanic 54, skilled seamen 53. This camp was not visited by the Commissioner but the Head of I.R.O. in the Middle East has enquired whether Australia would be interested in taking some of these men.

The British Embassy, Cairo, has written to the Commissioner, to the effect that the Egyptian Government allowed refugees to enter Egypt during the war on the express understanding that they would leave the country as soon as possible after the Armistice. The continued presence on Egyptian soil of the Yugoslavs is therefore a source of considerable political embarrassment to the United Kingdom Government, and the Egyptian

Premier has on two occasions asked the Embassy to do everything to accelerate the removal of the Yugoslavs.

The Director of Resettlement, P.C.I.R.O., has suggested to the Migration Officer, Germany, that a selection team should operate for a time in the Middle East with the object of recruiting from the considerable number of Poles and Yugoslavs who are located there. The Migration Officer states that he proposes to inform P.C.I.R.O. that it is not possible to arrange for a selection team to recruit there, but before doing so wishes to know what instructions, if any, have been given to the Australian Commissioner, Cairo, in connection with the matter.

There is apparently some excellent material among the Yugoslav refugees in the Camps in Egypt of whom only three are said to be Jews. The attached extract from a report by Mrs. Caroline Kelly gives an idea of the worth of the Yugoslavs as migrants in Australia:

"A Yugoslav household is most like an average Australian home than any of the non-British groups under review (these groups were Italians, Albanians, Yugoslavs, Czechs and Bulgars).

"The women, as well as the men, take part in conversation and social life is much easier and freer.

"All Yugoslavs were keen at their work; alert to new agricultural methods and very easy to talk with.

"Of all the non-British groups it could be said that Yugoslavs have a higher cultural level, are more alert intellectually.

"Yugoslav parents are more than anxious that their children should get the best education possible........ Most parents wish them to remain for secondary education.

"The only criticism heard of Yugoslavs by Australians was their interest in politics, which indicated that they favoured a system other than the Australian system of Government.

"This criticism of political interest was the only one made of them - in all other respects the Yugoslav is by far the most favoured migrant in Australian public opinion."

The criticism in regard to political views would not apply in the case of the Yugoslav refugees, who are strongly opposed to the present regime in Yugoslavia.

It is suggested that the opportunity of securing a number of what appear to be first class migrants should not be summarily rejected and that, in view of the reports received, consideration might well be given to extending the agreement with I.R.O. to cover these refugees.

While the foregoing memorandum, by Mr. Horgan, was being typed, a report ("B" attached) was received from the Commonwealth Migration Officer, Brisbane, of an interview that he had on January 7th with Captain Stevens, the Australian Officer in charge of the I.R.O. Yugoslav camp at Suez.

ANNEXURE "A"

Preparatory Commission.

5th September, 1947.

Executive Secretary,
P.C.I.R.O.,
Geneva.

There are in El Shatt Camp, on the Eastern bank of the Suez Canal, some 10 kilometres from Suez, 648 Yugoslav refugees who in my opinion would make excellent material for resettlement, and for whom resettlement is the only form of re-establishment which can usefully be applied.

I attach a schedule of statistics giving a complete analysis of these people. You will note that 73% are Groats (and Catholics), 25% Serbs (and Orthodox), 83% represent complete family units, to this number of 267, while 88% are below 45 years of age, 68% represent the occupations of farming, fishing and sailing and housewifery.

These figures alone make them appear on paper ideal material for resettlement. The figures are abundantly confirmed by the people themselves. I visited them this week in their tented desert camp and immensely impressed by their appearance. They are a fine health stock. The men and women struck me as uncommonly good types and the children were as healthy a lot as I have seen in any camp or settlement. They are good workers and extremely clean; their conduct and discipline are good and their morale untouched. V.D. does not exist. They have made the camp a veritable oasis. Many of them have taken active steps towards individual emigration and a large number has turned towards the U.S.A. But I am informed that one and all would relinquish these somewhat nebulous plans if a real proposal for resettlement presented itself.

I write to ask that a firm project of settlement be applied to this group. My thoughts, of course, at once go to Australia. The Camp Director, himself an Australian, believes that this country could not do better than to take these people.

I would suggest that an Australian selection team should visit the camp without delay, or that the office of the Australian Trade Commissioner here be authorised to act as a selection mission with a view to early movement of these people. I believe that 100% would opt to go thither and the Dominion would do well to have them.

I would ask that this be given immediate consideration. Plans for the re-establishment of these people are long overdue and it is in the interest not only of the refugees themselves, but of I.R.O. vis a vis the Egyptian Government that this fixed population in El Shatt should be moved. In the meantime they are completing application forms for assistance.

Acting Chief of Mission.
Middle East Headquarters.

ANNEXURE "A" (contd)

IRO CAMP EL SHATT 15th August, 1947.

Subject: Analysis of Residual Yugoslav Group.

As a summary of the tabulation, following facts concerning the Yugoslav refugees now in camp come to light.

1. Heads of families. There are 267 heads of families and unaccompanied single persons in camp, representing a total of 648 people.

2. Accommodation. The refugees are accommodated in 188 IPP tents, averaging about 4 persons per tent.

3. Groups of origin.

	Number of heads.	Number of persons.	Per cent.
Croats	191	473	73.0
Serbs	71	165	25.46
Slovens	3	6	0.92
Jews	1	3	0.47
Moslem	1	1	0.15
	267	648	100.0

4. Religion

	Number of Persons.	Per cent.
Catholic	479	73.92
Orthodox	165	25.46
Jews	3	0.47
Moslem	1	0.15
	648	100.0

5. Occupation

	Number of Heads.	Per cent.
Fishermen & sailors	10	4.0
Farmers & peasants	58	21.72
Professional	23	8.60
Mechanics	7	2.02
Housewives	116	43.82
Clerical	11	4.12
Unskilled labour	5	1.87
Others	37	13.85
	267	100.0

6. Family Situation. Of the 267 family units represented at El Shatt, 222 or 83.15% are intact in camp. The remaining 45, or 16.85%, are broken, and one or more members of the family is in Yugoslavia.

Age Distribution.......

ANNEXURE "A" (Contd.)

7. Age Distribution of Heads of Families.

	Number of Heads	Per cent.
18 years and under	5	1.80
19-45 years	205	76.80
46-55 years	33	12.40
56 years and over	24	9.0
	267	100. 0

8. Age and Sex Distribution of 648 Refugees in Camp.

	Male	Female	Total	Per cent.
0-2 years	25	23	48	7.45
3-10 years	59	65	124	19.15
11-18 years	44	40	84	13.0
19-45 years	108	207	315	48.60
46-55 years	28	16	44	6.80
56 years and over	18	15	33	5.0
	282	366	648	100.0

ANNEXURE "B"

Memorandum:

Department of Immigration.
Brisbane,
8th January, 1948.

Yugoslav Displaced Persons in Suez -
Admission to Australia.

Yesterday afternoon, at the request of Mr. Lee, Secretary to the Premier of Queensland, I interviewed the following persons in connection with the above matter:-

Captain Stevens, Officer-in-Charge, I.R.O. Camp, El Shatt, Suez.

Mr. Turner, Queensland M.L.A. for Kelvin Grove.

Mr. Anderson, Officer from the Public Curator's Office, Brisbane.

Captain Stevens is a Queensland ex-serviceman of the last world war who saw service in the Middle East and New Guinea with the A.I.F. He was selected for a position with U.N.R.R.A and worked for that organisation in all parts of Europe arranging transport and accommodation for thousands of displaced persons and refugees. Later, the United Nations Organisation recognised his ability and appointed him to his present position as Officer-in-Charge of the I.R.O. Camp, El Shatt, Suez. He is at present on leave and on his return to Egypt, will have to make arrangements for the closing of the camp before the end of February this year.

It is claimed that, at present in the camp, there are approximately 700 Yugoslav nationals which include 300 children, who are the residue of thousands of displaced persons.

Captain Stevens, in view of the excellent type of these persons in whom he has taken a special interest since the establishment of the camp, is very anxious to see permission granted for the best type of them to be allowed to migrate to Queensland. He claims that he could select approximately 350 very suitable migrants from this camp who would be an asset to this country.

In addition to the displaced persons camp, in an army camp nearby, there are 300 Yugoslav soldiers, from amongst whom he could select 200 very suitable types of migrants. He could make suitable arrangements for the soldiers to be discharged immediately and have them ready to come to Australia with the persons from his own camp as civilians.

Captain Stevens claims that, some months ago, after a conference with the Australian Trade Commissioner, Mr.Steele, the latter applied to Canberra for authority to issue a bulk landing permit covering 350 people from the civilian camp, but up to the time of his recent departure from Cairo, no reply had been received by the Australian Trade Commissioner in regard to his submission.

Captain Stevens stated that all the children, up to the age of 14 years, could speak good English and that adult classes in the English language were also conducted at the camp and the majority of the people had a good smattering of English. He claims that, amongst their number, are motor mechanics, carpenters, builders, electricians, but the majority would be farmers. A fair number of them are single women which would include domestics and ward maids, the latter having had experience in camp hospitals.

ANNEXURE "B" (cont.)

ITEM 19. (Cont.) - 2 -

Recently, he made a detailed report to the United Nations Organisation covering each individual in the camp and he has now cabled to Geneva for a copy of his report to be forwarded which will be presented to this office later.

It is claimed by Captain Stevens that free transport to Australia, including shipping arrangements, would be made by his organisation and in addition, a small amount of landing money would be given to those persons who would be without funds. However, the majority of migrants would have money in their own right.

Mr. Turner and Mr. Anderson were both favourably impressed by the scheme and appeared to have complete confidence in Captain Stevens who is also personally known to Mr. Minto, an officer of this Department who vouches for his honesty and integrity.

It is stated that these persons are ex-Royalist Yugoslavs and the majority of them are of Roman Catholic religion. They have seen and experienced so much religious and political persecution that their sole object in life is to come to a country where they can live in freedom as normal human beings.

(Sgd.) P.E. Kersley,
A/Commonwealth Migration Officer.

To Army, Melbourne, from Amber, Berlin.

IMMEDIATE. AMM.386 unclassified.

For Heyes from Greenhalgh.

Reference previous correspondence following is text of cable addressed PCIRO Geneva from PCIRO Cairo (quote) Grateful re settlement ask Greenhalgh cable Canberra to receive Stephen, Camp Director El Shatt, to discuss reception Yugoslavs thence (unquote). Informed PCIRO in Geneva unwilling to touch Middle East DPs without specific direction Canberra. Extension nationalities to include Yugoslavs makes El Shatt group eligible and PCIRO apparently able to secure passages. Number involved about 500 but understand this includes only small proportion single persons. This group highly spoken of but with present pressure for from Middle East (on other hand) these DPs with others may be brought back Germany, and selected here and if acceptable as immigrants, transport from Egypt would save shipping space. Please advise what reply should be sent Geneva especially re visit by Stephen.

11.2.48.

M Horgan

TR

47/3/15.

MEMORANDUM:

YUGOSLAV DISPLACED PERSONS IN EGYPT.

Attached is copy of the submission made to the Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council on the above subject. Their decision was as follows:-

"The Council viewed the matter favourably and suggested that an Australian Selection Officer be sent to Egypt to investigate and report on the suitability of these people as migrants".

2. Mr. D. C. Stephen, who is connected with I.R.O. and is referred to in Annexure "B" as Captain Stevens, called at the Department on 4th February and saw Mr. Watson and myself. He said that he was leaving Australia for Egypt by air on 10th February and enquired as to whether he could be given an idea as to whether the Australian Government would be prepared to accept any of these Yugoslavs as migrants. He added that these were the last of the Yugoslav displaced persons to be resettled and that if Australia did not desire to receive any of them it would be necessary to make an early approach to some other Government.

3. Mr. Stephen was informed that the matter had been considered by the Advisory Council which had made a certain recommendation for the Minister's consideration. This could not be disclosed and the Minister's decision could not be anticipated, but it would be conveyed to the Australian Commissioner, Cairo, and I.R.O. as soon as possible.

4. Mr. Stephen said that if the Commonwealth was prepared to receive any of the Yugoslavs he would like to help in their selection as he was thoroughly acquainted with them and had complete case history in every case. He was advised that selection would have to be made by one of our own officers, but that in view of his knowledge of the people the Department would no doubt welcome his assistance. Mr. Stephen said that he did not consider that all of the Yugoslavs would be suitable migrants for Australia, but he was confident that we could obtain over 300 first class migrants from this source.

5. It was pointed out to Mr. Stephen that the acute lack of accommodation in Australia raised considerable difficulty in regard to the admission of families. While it might be possible to place a man and wife, the question of children was a real problem. Mr. Stephen said he realised this and enquired whether it would be possible for heads of families to come out by themselves in the first place and later send for their families. He was advised that no doubt the condition included in the Agreement between the Commonwealth Government and I.R.O. under which immigrants to Australia could nominate their dependants after they had been three months in Australia would be applied to Yugoslav displaced persons in Egypt if it was agreed to accept them.

6. Mr. Stephen said that I.R.O. would be responsible for the transport of these displaced persons and would also allow them some landing money, up to £5 according to circumstances. I.R.O. had three ships at its disposal which could be used to transport these people. In reply to an enquiry as to whether some of the Yugoslavs might not lean to Fascist views Mr. Stephen said that this was not the case. He had

M 3/2/48

worked in close co-operation with British Intelligence Service, and a complete dossier was held for every individual. They had the complete background of every man.

7. In regard to the Advisory Council's suggestion that a selection officer report on the suitability of these people as migrants it would seem that the most appropriate course of action, if the Minister approves of the acceptance of some of the Yugoslavs, would be -

(i) To notify I.R.O. that Australia is prepared to receive Yugoslav displaced persons in Egypt, who are selected by Australian officials as suitable migrants, provided that I.R.O. undertakes responsibility for their transport to Australia;

(ii) If I.R.O. agrees arrange for one of our Selection Team to proceed to Egypt and select suitable Yugoslavs under conditions similar to those which operate in the case of Baltic displaced persons.

It is suggested that, in view of Mr. Stephen's wide knowledge of these people, it would be desirable to co-opt his services in connection with their selection.

5.2.48.

[r]aised from this file.

Mr Kersley said that he thought that the matter would be raised in the Queensland Parliament & some attempt made to contact Mr Calwell with a view to putting the scheme into operation & although he is sending ~~down~~ down a report by air considered that the matter should be brought under notice immediately.

Provided that accommodation can be found for these persons (possibly in camps) it would appear an admirable opportunity to gain a number of desirable types at relatively low cost. It appears to me, however, that it would be more desirable for the selection to be done by an officer of this Dept, (acting in conjunction with Capt. Stevens) who is fully aware of all the requirements regarding alien migration.

[signature]
8.1.48

D.

Copies of photographs of some of the children are attached. They appear to be excellent types. (The photographs were sent by the Australian Comm - Egypt)

[signature]
8/1/48

For inform. These Jugo-Slavs, although displaced persons do not come within the scope of the agreement entered into with I.R.O. A submission is being prepared on the matter.

J. Horgan
9/1/48.

47/3/15.

Mr Kersley of the Brisbane Office rang today in regard to a number of Jugo Slavs in El Shatt Camp at Suez.

He stated that a Captain Stevens had called on him in company with a Mr Turner, Q'ld M.L.A. & a Mr Anderson from one of the State Gov't offices to discuss the question of bringing a number of these persons to Australia.

Captain Stevens, he said, was an ex member of the A.I.F. in the last war & stated that he had been Officer in Charge of the camp at El Shatt while in the employ of U.N.R.R.A.

There are, he states, 700 Jugo Slav civilians, including 300 children, in the camp who ~~wh~~ would be excellent migrants. All the children up to 14 years of age speak English & classes in English are conducted for the adults.

A short distance away there is a camp containing some 300 Jugo Slav soldiers.

All these persons are said to be supporters of the Royalist regime & non-communists — mostly Roman Catholics.

Captain Stevens considers that he could select 350 persons from the civilian camp & 200 from amongst the troops who would be most desirable types.

In addition he claimed that the organisation (I.R.O. or U.N.O.) can provide free shipping ~~&~~ transport & that these persons without funds would be given a grant by U.N.O. to enable them to maintain themselves for a short period.

All the Dept. would be required to do would be to meet & accommodate them on arrival in Australia.

It is stated that the Camp will be closing at the end of February.

Mr Kersley said that Captain Stevens suggested that he should select the migrants in ~~conjunct~~ conjunction with the Trade Commissioner, Mr Steele.

Captain Stevens states that he has sent a detailed report on every individual in the camp to U.N.O. & that he has cabled for a copy of this to be referred back to him. When it is received Mr Kersley will refer a copy to this office.

The matter has already been raised by Mr Steele & some idea of the occupations & ages of the persons concerned can be

Up to 10/7/48

Civic Canberra
up to 7/15 Feb

D. C. STEPHEN

I. R. O.
CAIRO

TEL. 51050

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION.
TR

No. 47/3/15.

MEMORANDUM:

JUGO-SLAV DISPLACED PERSONS IN EGYPT.

Attached is copy of a report (marked "A") made by the Head of I.R.O. in the Middle East in regard to 648 Jugoslav refugees in Egypt.

The Australian Commissioner in Egypt, who visited the Camp at which these refugees are located, reports as follows:-

(a) The Camp is exceptionally well organised and run. Interiors of all tents were spotless and many had small gardens despite the fact that the camp is situated in the desert and water for plants has to be carried. Much of the maintenance work is carried on by the refugees. The health of the camp is splendid and it has its own hospital run by a refugee doctor.

(b) The men are mostly of good physique and appeared to be fine types. All are anxious to settle down in civil life as quickly as possible and each is prepared to accept any kind of work offered. Professional men are prepared to work as labourers if necessary. The dossiers show that each one has a valid reason for not returning to Jugo-Slavia. The majority do not speak English but classes in English were about to be provided at the camp.

(c) The women were mostly of good physique and appeared to be good types. They are particularly industrious, their main occupation being national needlework. Some speak a little English.

(d) The children are splendid, healthy, happy, normal children. All speak English. They live with their parents and would make first class Australian citizens almost from the moment they land.

The Commissioner said that if an approach was made by I.R.O. to take some of the displaced persons in the Camp he strongly recommended acceptance. With careful selection 300 to 400 first class immigrants could be obtained.

An occupational analysis submitted by the Commissioner included such occupations as fishermen and sailors, farmers, shoemakers, carpenters, mechanics, masons, bakers, butcher, cook. Only five were classed as unskilled labourers.

In addition to the refugees in this camp the Commissioner has reported that at another camp there are 323 Jugo-Slav servicemen of whom 166 have families or dependants in the first camp. These men are a British military responsibility and none of them will consider repatriation to Jugo-Slavia. Of these 281 are between the ages of 20 to 50 years and 42 over 50. The main occupations shown are farming 74, no trade 29, driver and driver mechanic 54, skilled seaman 53. This camp was not visited by the Commissioner but the Head of I.R.O. in the Middle East has enquired whether Australia would be interested in taking some of these men.

The British Embassy, Cairo, has written to the Commissioner, to the effect that the Egyptian Government allowed

refugees to enter Egypt during the war on the express understanding that they would leave the country as soon as possible after the Armistice. The continued presence on Egyptian soil of the Jugo-Slavs is therefore a source of considerable political embarrassment to the United Kingdom Government, and the Egyptian Premier has on two occasions asked the Embassy to do everything to accelerate the removal of the Jugo-Slavs.

The Director of Resettlement, P.C.I.R.O., has suggested to the Migration Officer, Germany, that a selection team should operate for a time in the Middle East with the object of recruiting from the considerable number of Poles and Jugo-Slavs who are located there. The Migration Officer states that he proposes to inform P.C.I.R.O. that it is not possible to arrange for a selection team to recruit there, but before doing so wishes to know what instructions, if any, have been given to the Australian Commissioner, Cairo, in connection with the matter.

There is apparently some excellent material among the Jugo-Slav refugees in the Camps in Egypt of whom only three are said to be Jews. The attached extract from a report by Mrs. Caroline Kelly gives an idea of the worth of the Jugo-Slavs as migrants in Australia:

> "A Jugoslav household is most like an average Australian home than any of the non-British groups under review (these groups were Italians, Albanians, Jugoslavs, Czechs and Bulgars).
>
> The women, as well as the men, take part in conversation and social life is much easier and freer.
>
> "All Jugoslavs were keen at their work; alert to new agricultural methods and very easy to talk with.
>
> "Of all the non-British groups it could be said that Jugoslavs have a higher cultural level, are more alert intellectually.
>
> "Jugoslav parents are more than anxious that their children should get the best education possible....... Most parents wish them to remain for secondary education.
>
> "The only criticism heard of Jugoslavs by Australians was their interest in politics, which indicated that they favoured a system other than the Australian system of Government.
>
> "This criticism of political interest was the only one made of them - in all other respects the Jugoslav is by far the most favoured migrant in Australian public opinion."

The criticism in regard to political views would not apply in the case of the Jugo-Slav refugees, who are strongly opposed to the present regime in Jugo-Slavia.

It is suggested that the opportunity of securing a number of what appear to be first class migrants should not be summarily rejected and that, in view of the reports received, consideration might well be given to extending the agreement with I.R.O. to cover these refugees.

The Minister may desire to have the views of the Advisory Council on the matter.

J. Horgan.
13.1.48.

While the above was being typed a report ("B" attached) was received from the C'th Migration Officer, Brisbane.
JH.

Annexure "A"

PREPARATORY COMMISSION.

OP 6/2

5 September, 1947.

Executive Secretary,
P.C.I.R.O.,
Geneva.

There are in El Shatt Camp, on the Eastern bank of the Suez Canal, some 10 kilometres from Suez, 648 Yugoslav refugees who in my opinion would make excellent material for resettlement, and for whom resettlement is the only form of re-establishment which can usefully be applied.

2. I attach a schedule of statistics giving a complete analysis of these people. You will note that 73% are Croats (and Catholics), 25% Serbs (and Orthodox), 83% represent complete family units, to this number of 267, while 88% are below 45 years of age. 68% represent the occupations of farming, fishing and sailing and housewifery.

3. These figures alone make them appear on paper ideal material for resettlement. The figures are abundantly confirmed by the people themselves. I visited them this week in their tented desert camp and was immensely impressed by their appearance. They are a fine healthy stock. The men and women struck me as uncommonly good types and the children were as healthy a lot as I have seen in any camp or settlement. They are good workers and extremely clean; their conduct and discipline are good and their morale untouched. V.D. does not exist. They have made the camp a veritable oasis. Many of them have taken active steps towards individual emigration and a large number has turned towards the U.S.A. But I am informed that one and all would relinquish these somewhat nebulous plans if a real proposal for resettlement presented itself.

4. I write to ask that a firm project of resettlement be applied to this group. My thoughts, of course, at once go to Australia. The Camp Director, himself an Australian, believes that this country could not do better than to take these people.

5. I would suggest that an Australian selection team should visit the camp without delay, or that the office of the Australian Trade Commissioner here be authorised to act as a selection mission with a view to early movement of these people. I believe that 100% would opt to go thither and the Dominion would do well to have them.

6. I would ask that this be given immediate consideration. Plans for the re-establishment of these people are long overdue and it is in the interest not only of the refugees themselves, but of I.R.O. vis à vis the Egyptian Government that this fixed population in El Shatt should be moved. In the meantime they are ~~being~~ completing application forms for assistance.

Acting Chief of Mission,
Middle East Headquarters.

IRO CAMP EL SHATT
15 August 47.

Subject: Analysis of Residual Yugoslav Group.

As a summary of the tabulation, following facts concerning the Yugoslav refugees now in camp come to light.

1. Heads of families. There are 267 heads of families and unaccompanied single persons in camp, representing a total of 648 people.

2. Accommodation. The refugees are accommodated in 188 IPP tents, averaging about 4 persons per tent.

3. Groups of origin.

	Number of heads	Number of persons	Per cent
Croats	191	473	73.0
Serbs	71	165	25.46
Slovens	3	6	0.92
Jews	1	3	0.47
Moslem	1	1	0.15
	267	648	100.0

4. Religion

	Number of persons	Per cent
Catholic	479	73.92
Orthodox	165	25.4 6
Jews	3	0.47
Moslem	1	0.15
	648	100.0

5. Occupation

	Number of heads	Per cent
Fishermen and sailors	10	4.0
Farmers and peasants	58	21.72
Professional	23	8.60
Mechanics	7	2.02
Housewives	116	43.82
Clerical	11	4.12
Unskilled labour	5	1.87
Others	37	13.85
	267	100.0

6. Family Situation. Of the 267 family units represented at El Shatt, 22 or 83.15% are intact in camp. The remaining 45, or 16.85%, are broken, and one or more members of the family is in Yugoslavia.

7. Age Distribution of Heads of Families.

	Number of Heads	Per cent
18 years and under	5	1.80
19 - 45 years	205	76.80
46 - 55 years	33	12.40
56 years and over	24	9.0
	267	100.0

8. Age & Sex Distribution of 648 Yugoslav Refugees in Camp.

	Male	Female	Total	Per cent
0 - 2 years	25	23	48	7.45
3 - 10 years	59	65	124	19.15
11 - 18 years	44	40	84	13.0
19 - 45 years	108	207	315	48.60
46 - 55 years	28	16	44	6.80
56 years and over	18	15	33	5.0
	282	366	648	100.0

Canberra "B"

Office Hours :
Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.;
Saturday, 9 a.m. to Noon.

PK/BT

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

STATE OF QUEENSLAND

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

Telegraphic Address : "Passports."

Any further correspondence :
Commonwealth Migration Officer,
BOX 1115 P, G.P.O., BRISBANE.

Phone F 36. Extn.................

In Reply Quote No.....Q.48/190

TERRICA HOUSE,
ADELAIDE STREET, 47/3/15.
BRISBANE, 8th January, 1948

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION 12 JAN 1948 RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

AIR MAIL

Attention ~~Mr. Taylor~~.

MEMORANDUM:

Yugoslav Displaced Persons in Suez -
Admission to Australia.

Yesterday afternoon, at the request of Mr. Lee, Secretary to the Premier of Queensland, I interviewed the following persons in connection with the above matter :-

Captain Stevens, Officer-in-Charge, I.R.O. Camp, El Shatt, Suez.

Mr. Turner, Queensland M.L.A. for Kelvin Grove,

Mr. Anderson, Officer from the Public Curator's Office, Brisbane.

Captain Stevens is a Queensland ex-serviceman of the last world war who saw service in the Middle East and New Guinea with the A.I.F. He was selected for a position with U.N.R.R.A. and worked for that organisation in all parts of Europe arranging transport and accommodation for thousands of displaced persons and refugees. Later, the United Nations Organisation recognised his ability and appointed him to his present position as Officer-in-Charge of the I.R.O. Camp, El Shatt, Suez. He is at present on leave and on his return to Egypt, will have to make arrangements for the closing of the camp before the end of February this year.

It is claimed that, at present in the camp, there are approximately 700 Yugoslav nationals which include 300 children, who are the residue of thousands of displaced persons.

Captain Stevens, in view of the excellent type of these persons in whom he has taken a special interest since the establishment of the camp, is very anxious to see permission granted for the best type of them to be allowed to migrate to Queensland. He claims that he could select approximately 350 very suitable migrants from this camp who would be an asset to this country.

In addition to the displaced persons camp, in an army camp nearby, there are 300 Yugoslav soldiers, from amongst whom he could select 200 very suitable types of migrants. He could make suitable arrangements for the soldiers to be discharged immediately and have them ready to come to Australia with the persons from his own camp as civilians.

Captain Stevens claims that, some months ago, after a conference with the Australian Trade Commissioner, Mr. Steele, the latter applied to Canberra for authority to issue a bulk landing permit covering 350 people from the civilian camp, but up to the time of his recent departure from Cairo, no reply had been received by the Australian Trade Commissioner in regard to his submission.

"B"

Captain Stevens stated that all the children, up to the age of 14 years, could speak good English and that adult classes in the English language were also conducted at the camp and the majority of the people had a good smattering of English. He claims that, amongst their number, are motor mechanics, carpenters, builders, electricians, but the majority would be farmers. A fair number of them are single women which would include domestics and ward maids, the latter having had experience in camp hospitals.

Recently, he made a detailed report to the United Nations Organisation covering each individual in the camp and he has now cabled to Geneva for a copy of his report to be forwarded which will be presented to this office later.

It is claimed by Captain Stevens that free transport to Australia, including shipping arrangements, would be made by his organisation and in addition, a small amount of landing money would be given to those persons who would be without funds. However, the majority of migrants would have money in their own right.

Mr. Turner and Mr. Anderson were both favourably impressed by the scheme and appeared to have complete confidence in Captain Stevens who is also personally known to Mr. Minto, an officer of this Department who vouches for his honesty and integrity.

It is stated that these persons are ex-Royalist Yugoslavs and the majority of them are of Roman Catholic religion. They have seen and experienced so much religious and political persecution that their sole object in life is to come to a country where they can live in freedom as normal human beings.

In view of the importance and urgency of this matter, it is suggested that it be immediately referred to the Minister for his personal consideration.

It would be appreciated if early advice could be received as to action desired.

Mr Watson.
This is in continuation of Mr Kersley's telephone communication of the 8/1/48
[signature] 12.1.48

[signature]
(P. E. KERSLEY)
A/Commonwealth Migration Officer.

The Secretary,
Department Of Immigration,
CANBERRA.

Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
Canberra, A.C.T.,
Australia.

Australian Migration Office,
AUSTRALIAN MILITARY MISSION
BERLIN, B.A.O.R. (2).

15th December, 1947.

47.3.15

Displaced Persons in the Middle East.

I have received from the Director of Resettlement, P.C.I.R.O., a letter on the subject of the recruitment of displaced persons in the Middle East. It has been suggested that the Selection Team should operate there for a time with the object of recruiting from a considerable number of Poles and Yugoslavs who are located there.

It was mentioned in the letter that the Australian Trade Commissioner at Cairo had interested himself in a group of Yugoslavs located at El Shatt Camp near Cairo, and that he had signalled to Australia for instructions on the question of obtaining these displaced persons as migrants.

I propose to inform P.C.I.R.O. that it is not possible to make arrangements for the Selection Team to recruit in the Middle East, but before doing so I should be glad to know what instructions, if any, have been issued to the Australian Trade Commissioner at Cairo on this question.

G.V. Greenhalgh

G.V.GREENHALGH.
Officer in Charge.
Commonwealth Migration Office (Germany).

Minute 8/1

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS AUSTRADE
TELEPHONE 44996
P. O. BOX 273

OFFICE OF THE
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER
IN EGYPT

4, SEKKET ABOU SEBAA
(OFF. 11 CHERIF PASHA)
CAIRO

9800
49/3/15.

REF. NO. 80

2nd December, 1947

MEMORANDUM:-

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration
C A N B E R R A A.C.T

GRANT TO INTERNATIONAL REFUGEES

The Head of the P.C.I.R.O. in the Middle-East is asking whether the Australian Government has authorised the payment of £.10 for each adult migrant sent from this area to Australia.

To support this Brigadier Lush has sent me a copy of P.C.I.R.O. Monthly Digest No.2 of October 1947 which covers an agreement between the Australian Government and P.C.I.R.O. covering the immigration of 4,000 refugees during 1947 and an estimated 1,000 per month thereafter.

I have expressed the opinion to Brig. Lush that this grant of £.10 per person is authorised probably only in the cases where Australian Selection Officials have made the initial choice of migrants and that so far the work of the Selection Teams has not extended beyond Europe.

It is just possible however, that the agreement covers migrant refugees wherever they are located, and I have advised Brig. Lush to contact I.R.O. Headquarters at Geneva.

At the same time any information you have would be appreciated ~~for~~ at this Office.

J Wilson

Information Officer.

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
16 DEC 1947
RECEIVED

JW/YH

47 3/15.

47/3/8573.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

REPRESENTING
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL
TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE
AUSTRALIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN EGYPT

NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING
41, SHARIA KASR EL NIL
CAIRO
4, Sekket Abou Sebaa
(off 11, Cherif Pasha)
CAIRO.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
AUSTRADE

TELEPHONE 44996

P. O. BOX 273

REF. NO. 80

December 8th, 1947.

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA.

MEMORANDUM:

Displaced persons at El-Shatt Camp (Egypt).

I refer to my memorandum of 2nd October in connection with the resettlement in Australia and other countries of the refugees at El-Shatt Camp.

The following is an extract of a letter received from the British Embassy, Cairo:

"As you know, the Egyptian Government allowed all Allied Forces and refugees to enter Egypt during the war on the express understanding that they would leave the country as soon as possible after the Armistice. The continued presence on Egyptian soil of these Yugoslavs is therefore, a source of considerable political embarrassment to the United Kingdom Government, and the Egyptian Prime Minister has on two occasions this year asked the Ambassador to do everything in his power to accelerate the removal of the Yugoslavs and their dependants from Egypt. We were therefore extremely glad to learn of your initiative in this matter. We very much hope that it will be successful in the not too distant future."

I have promised the British Embassy that I shall ascertain whether Australia has had a direct approach from the I.R.O. Headquarters in Geneva to take some of the Yugoslav refugees at present in Camps in Egypt. I shall appreciate it, therefore, if you will let me have this information as soon as possible.

C. L. Steele
(C.L. Steele)
Australian Government
Commissioner in Egypt

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
23 DEC 1947
RECEIVED

CLS/KM

Copy original on

2nd December, 1947.

URGENT:

The Commonwealth Migration Officer,
PERTH. W.A.

I forward herewith copy of a letter received from the Information Officer, Cairo, concerning additions he has made to the several Landing Permits and a letter of authority mentioned therein.

Will you kindly ascertain and advise urgently whether accommodation guarantees can be obtained for the wives and families of the Landing Permit holders so that authority may be granted for them to accompany their husbands and fathers to Australia.

It is desired to advise that Landing Permit No.46835 of 22nd November, 1946, in favour of Ante Ivicevich was issued this office on an application submitted by Mr. Miko Roki, whose address at the time the application was made was Post Office, Herne Hill, Western Australia.

T. H. E. Heyes,
Secretary.

Dear

I refer to your application for the admission into Australia of

The application has been approved and the necessary visa has been granted to your nominees.

Yours faithfully,

T.H.E. HEYES
Secretary

/LD. COPY. 47 3/15

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

OFFICE OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT
COMMISSIONER IN EGYPT,
(4, Sekket Abou Sebaa),
(Off. 11 Cherif Pasha),
CAIRO.
29th October, 1947.

No 47/3/8573

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Original on File
No 47/3/8573

MEMORANDUM:

ADDITIONS OF LANDING PERMITS:

I have to notify you of action has been taken by me without first obtaining approval, and hope that Mr. Peters' oral assurance that "Australia will honor any reasonable step you have to take in a hurry" has not been abused.

The International Refugee Organization (Middle-East) has completed plans to move a small group of about 35 Yugo-Slavs and has arranged transport to Australia in the next few days. Except in the case of four families mentioned below, all hold Landing Permits for each member of the family. In these four cases Landing Permits have been issued in the name of the father only and no mention is made of the four wives and six children (all under seven years) involved.

I am certain that the mistake, if any, has been made by I.R.O. at this end and not at Canberra, for in all records I have seen concerning Yugo-Slavs in this area families are designated by the head-of-the-family only. Thus it is practically certain that the applications lodged were on behalf of the head-of-the-family only. However, as all the families have sponsors in Australia, the Commissioner agrees with me that no embarrassment should be caused by letting the wives and children travel with the men and I have therefore made additions to the following Landing Permits:-

46835, of 22 Nov. 1946, issued to Ante Ivicevich, aged 25 added his wife Franceska, aged 22, and daughter Dobrilla, aged 2.

B.3091, of 26 Sept. 1947, issued to Vicko Marinkovic, aged 39 added his wife Katica, aged 29, and daughter Vjera, aged 5.

B.3096 of 26 Sept. 1947, issued to Ivan Vojkovich, aged 34 Added his wife Katica, aged 43, son Vicko, aged 7, and daughter Antica, aged 2.

Letter of Authority W47/H.1945 issued on 2 July, 1947 (W.X.1) at Perth by R.W. Gratwick, a/g. Commonwealth Migration Officer, W.A. through the sponsor Mr. Bartul Klarich of Wesco Lime and Stone Merchants, Wellington St., Perth, on behalf of Mate Zitko, aged 39 - added his wife Perica Zitko aged 33, son Mate, aged 3 and daughter Mandina, aged 1.

Information Officer.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
AUSTRADE
TELEPHONE 44996
P. O. BOX 273

OFFICE OF THE
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER
IN EGYPT

4, SEKKET ABOU SEBAA
(OFF. 11 CHERIF PASHA)
CAIRO

REF. No. 80

29th October, 1947

MEMORANDUM:-

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration
C A N B E R R A A.C.T

YUGO-SLAVS - POSSIBLE MIGRANTS

Although there are some points of contact with the Displaced Yugo-Slavs at El-Shatt Camp (Egypt) discussed by the Commissioner, Mr. Steele, in his memorandum El-Shatt of 2nd October, the Yugo-Slavs in this memorandum are completely separate group.

El-Shatt is a refugee camp for Yugo-Slav civilians while this camp, Military Camp No. 54, situated a few miles further south at Suez, comprises Yugo-Slav military personnel only.

There are 323 Yugo-Slav servicemen in the camp and they are still a British Military responibility not yet receiving any assistance from the Preparatory Commission International Refugee Organization, but none will consider repatriation.

Of the 323 soldiers 166 have families or dependents in the civilian refugee camp at El-Shatt. Roll No.1 (attached) shows the age and occupational break-down of these 166 men. Roll No.2 (attached) is the break-down of the entire Military camp and includes the 166 on Roll No.1

I have not yet visited this Military Camp No.54 so have no personal observations, but the age and occupational break-downs appear very satisfactory from Australia's point of view, and all the men are fit. Brigadier Lush of I.R.O. feels that in the near future these men will become the responsibility of his organization and the object of this memorandum is to ascertain whether Australia will be interested in taking some of these men, particularly those with families in El-Shatt camp, when the time comes.

J. Wilcox.

Information Officer.

Roll. No.1.

Age, Sex & Occupational Breakdown of Military Yugoslavs in 54 Camp who have refugee relatives or dependents in P.C.I.R.O. Camp El - Shatt.

1. Age Breakdown.

	Number of Persons	Percent.
18 years and under	1	0.54
19 - 45 years	152	83.06
46 - 55 years	29	15.86
56 years and over.	1	0.54
	183	100.0

2. Occupation

	Number of Persons
Farmer	42
Forestry surveyor	2
Building contractor	1
Male nurse	1
Customs and fiscal officials	9
Policemen	10
Drivers and mechanics	14
Drivers	5
Regular Army officers	25
Electrician	1
Tailor	2
Seamen and sailors	8
Students	6
Accountants	1
Clerks	9
Miner	1
Wireless operators	6
Plumber	1
Type-setter	1
Shop-keeper	1
Furniture designer	1
Hotel-keeper	3
Asdec, operator	1
School-teachers	7
Brick-layers	2
Shoemakers	3
Locksmiths	1
Graduate of Law	1
Shipping agent	1
C.F.	166

./...

	B.F.	Number of Persons
	B.F.	166
Barber		1
Vine grower		1
Cooks		1
Baker		1
Dentist		1
Engineer		1
Draughtsman		1
War invalide		1
Signal man		1
Merchants		2
Medical assistant		1
Higher Government officials		2
Agricultural expert		1
Judge		1
Lawyer		1
	TOTAL:	183

Roll No 2.

OCCUPATION AND AGE BREAKDOWN OF MILITARY YUGOSLAVS IN 54 CAMP EL SHATT

Occupation	Age Gp 20-30	No. Dep	Age Gp 30-40	No. Dep	Age Gp 40-50	No. Dep	Age Gp 50-60	No. Dep	Age Gp Over 60	No Dep	Total Mil	Dep
Accountant	1	1	6	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	11	3
Agriculture (Farming)	10	7	12	15	26	17	14	8	3	2	74	49
Air Pilots	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Army (No-Trade)	2	-	12	9	8	2	3	2	4	-	29	13
Baker	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Building Trade	2	-	6	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	12	
Civil Servants (Misc).	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Clergy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Clerks (Misc)	-	-	5	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	8	2
Domestic (Cooks etc)	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	2
Draughtsman	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Dvr & Dvr Mech	27	16	18	11	8	5	1	-	-	-	54	32
Economics	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	
Engineering	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Forestry	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Hairdresser	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Journalist	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	
Law	-	-	2	5	-	-	3	3	-	-	5	8
Medical (Doctors Surgeon Vet)	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	2
Medical Orderly (Nurse)	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Merchant	3	4	6	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	12	9
Printer	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Rope Maker	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Seaman (Skilled)	33	15	15	11	5	6	-	-	-	-	53	32
Ships Officers	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	5	1
Shoemaker	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	5	
Surveyor	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Tailor	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	
Teacher (Education)	1	-	2	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	9	1
Wireless Opp.	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
	86	46	116	74	79	32	32	13	10	2	323	167
			202		281		42					

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Telegraphic address AUSTRADE
TELEPHONE 44996
P. O. BOX 273

OFFICE OF THE
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER
IN EGYPT

4, SEKKET ABOU SEBAA
(OFF. 11 CHERIF PASHA)
CAIRO

Ref. No. El-Shatt Camp   October 9th, 1947.

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA.

MEMORANDUM:

Displaced persons at El-Shatt Camp (Egypt).

----- Further to my memorandum of 2nd October I attach herewith a further breakdown of the refugees at the Camp. This is not the complete analysis which I saw during my visit to the Camp, but it gives a better occupational breakdown than the figures in my memorandum of 2nd October.

----- The I.R.O. in Cairo also supplied me with a Model Resettlement Agreement, a copy of which I am attaching in case you have not already received one.

----- I also enclose some pictures showing the type of children in the Camp.

good types!

C. L. Steele
(C.L. Steele)
Australian Government
Commissioner in Egypt.

CLS/KM

Mr Horgan

STATISTICAL REPORT ON YUGOSLAV REFUGEES AT PCIRO CAMP EL SHATT EGYPT.

Occupational Breakdown by Origin.

	Croats	Serbs	Slovens	Jews	Moslem	Total
Fishermen and sailors (a)	6	-	-	-	-	6
Farmers and peasants (b)	39	12	-	-	-	51
Housewives	68	49	2	-	-	119
Clerks	20	3	-	-	-	23
Merchants	10	2	-	-	-	12
Policemen	2	1	-	-	-	3
Shoemakers	3	-	-	-	-	3
Carpenters	4	-	-	-	-	4
Barbers	2	-	-	-	-	2
Musiciens	2	-	-	-	-	2
Mechanics ~~(a)~~ (c)	5	2	-	-	-	7
Waiter	1	-	-	-	-	1
Students	1	2	-	-	-	3
Masons	-	2	-	-	-	2
Drivers	2	2	-	-	-	4
Ship Pilots	2	-	-	-	-	2
Baker	1	-	-	-	-	1
Assistant salesmen	2	-	-	-	-	2
Butcher	-	-	1	-	-	1
Manufacturer	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cook	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dance teacher	1	-	-	-	-	1
Painter	-	-	1	-	-	1
Physician	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unskilled labour	2	3	-	-	-	5
Total	173	79	4	1	1	258

Religion Breakdown by origin:

	Croats	Serbs	Slovens	Jews	Moslem	Total
Catholic	462		6			468
Orthodox		164				164
Jews				3		3
Moslem					1	1
						636

(a) includes one shipwright

(b) " two forestry workers

(c) " one diesel engineer and one plumber.

Age and Sex Breakdown by Origin:

	Croats		Serbs		Slovens		Others		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 2 years	13	15	13	7	1	-	-	-	27	22
3 -10 "	36	44	12	21	-	-	-	-	48	65
11 -18 "	30	29	14	11	-	1	-	-	44	41
19 -45 "	82	152	16	59	-	2	-	1	98	214
46 -55 "	24	12	2	3	2	-	1	1	29	16
56 years and over	13	12	4	2	-	-	1	-	18	14
	198	264	61	103	3	3	2	2	264	372

ANNEX I

MODEL RESETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF .... AND THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANISATION.

The Government of ...... (hereinafter referred to as the Government) and the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organisation (hereinafter referred to as PCIRO) have agreed as follows regarding the immigration into .... of Refugees and Displaced Persons within the meaning of the Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on 16 February 46.

1. Number & Types of Immigrants.

a). The Government agrees, subject to the provision set forth below, to admit as immigrants not less than a total of ...... refugees and displaced persons of various types prior to December 31,1947

b). The Government will submit to PCIRO with a minimum of delay, particulars of the numbers and types of various classes of immigrants to be admitted.

2. Selection of Immigrants.

a). The Government shall have the full right of selection by officers of the department of .... and will advise PCIRO from time to time of the names and functions of officers nominated for this purpose and of their procedural requirements.

b). The Government agrees that the selection of immigrants will be carried out without discrimination as to race or religion.

c). PCIRO will be responsible for instituting such preliminary collection procedure as may be agreed upon between PCIRO and the Government.

d). PCIRO reserves the right to allocate the recruitment of immigrants for final selection by officers of the Government to the various occupied zones of Germany and Austria, and to the Middle East, Italy or elsewhere.

3. Relatives and dependants.

a) Heads of family units selected may be accompanied by all members of their immediate family and by such other relatives as are dependant on the head of the family and who live with him. Other cases deserving special consideration from humanitarian standpoints will be examined individually by the Government.

b). Any selected immigrant who goes to .... unaccompanied by relatives or dependants shall have the right to nominate such relatives and dependants for admission to ...., and the Government agrees to grant such admission providing the immigrant is in a position to receive and support his, or her, relatives and/or dependants on their arrival in ....

c). The Government agrees to admit refugees and displaced persons who, if unable to maintain themselves, are sponsored by organisations or individuals willing to undertake that they will not become a public charge ......

4. Transportation.

The expense incurred in moving selected immigrants to ...... shall be met by PCIRO and the Government on the basis of the Government contributing not less than .... % of the total cost. PCIRO undertakes to provide the means of transport and the Government agrees to make available such transportation facilities as may be possible.

5. Reception and Placement.

The Government will advise PCIRO regarding the port(s) of disembarkation and accepts full responsibility for receiving forwarding and the settling or placing of immigrants in employment in ....

6. Legal Status.

a). The Government will grant such reasonable facilities as will enable PCIRO to assume the legal and other protection of immigrants after their arrival in ....

b). The Government guarantees to immigrants all rights and liberties granted by law to foreigners resident in ....

c). The Government agrees that immigrants may be granted citizenship in accordance with the provisions of the laws of ......

d). The Government agrees that should an immigrant find it impossible to make a living and be in need of material assistance, that such immigrants will under no circumstances be deported from .... and that PCIRO will be given an opportunity of making representations to the Government concerning a solution of the difficulty.

7. Legal and Political Protection.

The legal and political protection of immigrants after their arrival in .... will be assumed by PCIRO acting under the provisions of the Constitution of the International Refugee Organisation in such matters.

8. Conditions of Employment.

a). The Government will provide regular employment for all persons capable of earning their living and requires that such workers remain at least one year in the employment accepted after their arrival in ....

b). Immigrants will, after their arrival in .... enjoy exactly the same living conditions and wages as .... workers performing similar work and will be treated in exactly the same manner and without discrimination in the case of unemployment. They will be allowed to join trade unions in the same manner as ...... citizens.

9. Conditions of Entry.

a). The Government agrees to issue visas and entry permits without cost to the immigrants or to PCIRO.

b). The Government agrees to admit to .... duty free, all the personal belongings (including tools of trade) of selected immigrants and dependants.

10. EXpenses of Selection Mission.

The salaries, travelling and other expenses of members of the Selection Mission(s) will be paid by the Government.

11. Resident Representative.

The Government agrees to the appointment by PCIRO of a Resident Representative in .... and agrees to furnish to that Representative information regarding the location in ..... of all immigrants admitted under the terms of this Agreement.

Signed at .... this ..... day of ..... 19..

For the Preparatory Commission of .... For the Government of .... the International Refugee Organisation.

....
(signed)
Executive Secretary

....
(signed)

JUGO-SLAV REFUGEES AT EL SHATT CAMP, EGYPT.

Captions for Photographs of Childre.

1. Australian Government Commissioner in Egypt (Mr C.L.Steele) smiles approval as Information Officer J.Wilcox and Yugo-Slav girls at El Shatt refugee camp in ~~Egypt~~ Sinai Desert concoct some more mischief.

2. Some of the healthy, happy types of Yugo-Slav youngsters at El Shatt refugee camp in Egypt enjoying a soft drink after folk-dancing for the benefit of visitors from the Australian Government Commn.

3. Dressed in their National costume for folk-dancing in honor of The Australian Government Commissioner who visited their camp at El Shatt in the Sinai Desert happy little Yugo-Slav girls pause during refreshments to sing in English "One man and his dog--went to mow a Meadow".

4. Some of the healthy-sun-bronzed Yugo-Slav boys at the refugee camp in Egypt.

5. Most of the Yugo-Slav refugee children at El Shatt Camp in Egypt have learned English during their long stay there and here they are singing "Oh Where Has my little Dog Gone" for the benefit of their visitors from the Australian Government Commission.

6. "Hush-a-bye Baby" is another English nursery song popular with the Yugo-Slav refugee children at El Shatt camp in the Sinai Desert. Most of the children under six were born in the camp's spotless hospitaland of these many have never seen a tram or train,a shop, even green grass.

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
AUSTRADE
TELEPHONE 44996
P.O. BOX 273

OFFICE OF THE
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER
IN EGYPT

4, SEKKET ABOU SEBAA
(OFF. 11 CHERIF PASHA)
CAIRO

October 2nd, 1947.

REF. NO. El-Shatt Camp.

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA.

M Nath.
17/10

MEMORANDUM:

Displaced persons at El-Shatt Camp (Egypt).

Recently I received a visit from Brig. M.S.Lush, the Head of the International Refugee Organisation in the Middle East. Brig. Lush provided me with a copy of a letter (copy attached), which he had forwarded to the I.R.O. Headquarters in Geneva. You will note from this letter that Brig.Lush has taken up with his Headquarters the resettlement of the El-Shatt Camp refugees in Australia and other countries.

There has recently appeared in the Press a statement that Australia has agreed to accept 18,000 displaced persons from the British and U.S. Zones of Germany. According to Brig.Lush the Yugoslav refugess at El-Shatt are eligible to come under this quota. Confirmation of this will probably come in a reply from Geneva to Brig.Lush.

At Brig. Lush's pressing invitation I visited the El-Shatt Camp, studied a cross-section of the dossiers of the refugees, interviewed a selection of them, talked to the children and inspected the interior of many of the tents. My impressions are:-

(a) The Camp is exceptionally well organised and run. The interiors of all the tents visited were spotless while many tents had small gardens despite the fact that the camp is situated in the desert and water for the plants has to be carried. Much of the maintenance work is carried on by the refugees themselves, e.g. all the plumbing is done by a refugee whose normal occupation was a plumber. The camp has its own hospital run by a refugee doctor. The health of the camp is splendid. There are many amenities including canteen, recreation room, concert hall etc.

(b) The men are mostly of good physique. Among those I talked to were a carpenter, painter, shipwright, diesel engineer, plumber and forestry worker. All those interviewed are anxious to settle down in civil life as quickly as possible and each one stated that he is prepared to accept any kind of work which may be offered. Even professional men are prepared to work as labourers if necessary. They all realise that a job of their own is preferable to spending the best years of their life in a camp, no matter how well the camp is run and what amenities are provided. Their dossiers show that each one has a valid reason for not returning to Yugoslavia.

Although some of the men speak a little English, the majority do not. During my visit Brig. Lush explained to the

/..2

men that it is highly probable that they will be resettled in an English speaking country and urged them to endeavour to learn English as quickly aspossible. In this connection I understand that classes in English are about to be provided at the camp.

Most of the men appeared to be fine types.

(c) The women - As in the case of the men, most of the women are of good physique and appear to be good types. They are particularly industrious, their main occupation being their national needlecraft. Blouses, skirts, bridge sets, bed spreads etc. are superbly worked. There is no difficulty in selling their products, most of which are made for orders.

Some of the women speak a little English.

(d) The children are splendid. They are healthy, happy, normal children and all speak English. I was particularly impressed by their neatness and cleanliness. They are good mannered and appear to be quite unspoilt. During our visit they sang songs (many in English), and gave folk dances of a surprisingly high standard. Although the children live with their parents, the camp discipline and community life has no doubt had a beneficial effect. If these children come to Australia, I have no doubt whatever that they would make first class Australian citizens almost from the moment they land.

Mr. Wilcox who accompanied me to El- Shatt Camp concurs in the impressions given above.

In his letter to Geneva Brig. Lush suggested, if it is agreed to resettle in Australia some of the refugees at El-Shatt, that an Australian selection team should visit the Camp without delay, or that I should be authorised to act as a selection mission. Owing to the need for the early movement of refugees I agreed to visit the camp with Brig. Lush.

I assume that the direct approach for Australia to take some of the displaced persons at El-Shatt Camp will come to you from the I.R.O. Headquarters in Geneva, and if so, I strongly recommend acceptance. With careful selection, 300 to 400 first class immigrants could be obtained. Transport would,of course, be arranged by the I.R.O.

I should appreciate it if you would keep me informed of any developments in this matter.

I am enclosing an extra copy of this memorandum in case you wish to pass it on to the Minister.

C. L. Steele
(C.L. Steele)
Australian Government
Commissioner in Egypt.

P.S. A full breakdown of the inhabitants of El Shatt camp will be forwarded to you in the next mail

October 2nd, 1947.

El-Shatt Camp.

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Australian Government
Commissioner in Egypt.

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PREPARATORY COMMISSION.

OP 6/2

5 September, 1947.

Executive Secretary,
P.C.I.R.O.,
Geneva.

There are in El Shatt Camp, on the Eastern bank of the Suez Canal, some 10 kilometres from Suez, 648 Yugoslav refugees who in my opinion would make excellent material for resettlement, and for whom resettlement is the only form of re-establishment which can usefully be applied.

2. I attach a schedule of statistics giving a complete analysis of these people. You will note that 73% are Croats (and Catholics), 25% Serbs (and Orthodox), 83% represent complete family units, to this number of 267, while 88% are below 45 years of age. 68% represent the occupations of farming, fishing and sailing and housewifery.

3. These figures alone make them appear on paper ideal material for resettlement. The figures are abundantly confirmed by the people themselves. I visited them this week in their tented desert camp and was immensely impressed by their appearance. They are a fine healthy stock. The men and women struck me as uncommonly good types and the children were as healthy a lot as I have seen in any camp or settlement. They are good workers and extremely clean; their conduct and discipline are good and their morale untouched. V.D. does not exist. They have made the camp a veritable oasis. Many of them have taken active steps towards individual emigration and a large number has turned towards the U.S.A. But I am informed that one and all would relinquish these somewhat nebulous plans if a real proposal for resettlement presented itself.

4. I write to ask that a firm project of resettlement be applied to this group. My thoughts, of course, at once go to Australia. The Camp Director, himself an Australian, believes that this country could not do better than to take these people.

5. I would suggest that an Australian selection team should visit the camp without delay, or that the office of the Australian Trade Commissioner here be authorised to act as a selection mission with a view to early movement of these people. I believe that 100% would opt to go thither and the Dominion would do well to have them.

6. I would ask that this be given immediate consideration. Plans for the re-establishment of these people are long overdue and it is in the interest not only of the refugees themselves, but of I.R.O. vis à vis the Egyptian Government that this fixed population in El Shatt should be moved. In the meantime they are being completing application forms for assistance.

Acting Chief of Mission,
Middle East Headquarters.

IRO CAMP EL SHATT
15 August 47.

Subject: Analysis of Residual Yugoslav Group.

As a summary of the tabulation, following facts concerning the Yugoslav refugees now in camp come to light.

1. Heads of families. There are 267 heads of families and unaccompanied single persons in camp, representing a total of 648 people.

2. Accommodation. The refugees are accommodated in 188 IPP tents, averaging about 4 persons per tent.

3. Groups of origin.

	Number of heads	Number of persons	Per cent.
Croats	191	473	73.0
Serbs	71	165	25.46
Slovens	3	6	0.92
Jews	1	3	0.47
Moslem	1	1	0.15
	267	648	100.0

4. Religion

	Number of persons	Per cent
Catholic	479	73.92
Orthodox	165	25.46
Jews	3	0.47
Moslem	1	0.15
	648	100.0

5. Occupation

	Number of heads	Per ce
Fishermen and sailors	10	4.0
Farmers and peasants	58	21.7
Professional	23	8.6
Mechanics	7	2.02
Housewives	116	43.82
Clerical	11	4.12
Unskilled labour	5	1.87
Others	37	13.85
	267	100.0

6. Family Situation. Of the 267 family units represented at El Shatt, 122 or 83.15% are intact in camp. The remaining 145, or 16.85%, are broken, and one or more members of the family is in Yugoslavia.

7. Age Distribution of Heads of Families.

	Number of Heads	Per ce
18 years and under	5	1.8
19 - 45 years	205	76.80
46 - 55 years	33	12.40
56 years and over	24	9.00
	267	100.0

8. Age & Sex Distribution of 648 Yugoslav Refugees in Camp.

	Male	Female	Total	Per cent
0 - 2 years	25	23	48	7.45
3 - 10 years	59	65	124	19.1
11 - 18 years	44	40	84	13.0
19 - 45 years	108	207	315	48.6
46 - 55 years	28	16	44	6.
56 years and over	18	15	33	5.0
	282	366	648	100.0

47/3/7957

TR

October, 1947.

Dear Sir,

I refer to your letter of 23rd September relative to the admission to Australia of Jugo-Slav displaced persons.

Under the agreement entered into by the Commonwealth Government with the International Refugee Organisation the admission of displaced persons will not be confined to Jugo-Slavs, but will include various other nationalities and the method of selection and conditions of admission will be identical throughout.

In regard to your comment that among displaced persons are dangerous war criminals who during the war were collaborators on the side of the fascist forces, I wish to state that the selection of displaced persons as migrants is made by experienced officers of this Department and the fullest possible precautions are being taken to ensure that every person admitted is a suitable migrant and will in no way constitute a security risk to this country. I am satisfied that there is no ground for concern on the part of your Association that there will be an influx of dangerous political elements to Australia.

The mere fact that a Jugo-Slav may not be politically in sympathy with the existing regime in Jugo-Slavia will not, however, be regarded as sufficient to debar him from coming to Australia if it is found that he is a suitable migrant in other respects.

As regards your statement that a number of displaced persons who have already arrived in Australia have threatened loyal Australian citizens with violence and terrorisation, if you will furnish full particulars of any such cases I will have them fully investigated.

In conclusion I note that in writing on this subject your Association has been prompted by no other motive than an earnest and sincere desire to help the Government to populate Australia. I trust that your Association will not spare its efforts in such a worthy cause and that it will always be prepared to co-operate in whatever way it can to enable new Jugo-Slav migrants to become good and loyal Australian citizens.

Yours faithfully,

(ARTHUR A. CALWELL)
Minister for Immigration.

The Secretary,
Yugoslav Immigrants' Association
of Australia,
National Committee,
Box 25, P.O.,
Haymarket,
SYDNEY. N.S.W.

MO 44/2/2427

Jugoslav Immigrants' Association of Australia

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

7

No. 47/3/7957

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

Referred by Ministerial direction

Secretary

R. C. Armstrong

Private Secretary

24/9/47.

We publish the "NAPREDAK" (Yugoslav-Australian Newspaper)

Telegraphic and Cable Address: "NAPREDAK," Sydney

Head Office: 641 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY

Tel.: MA4959

Branches at

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QUEENSLAND: BRISBANE, CAIRNS, INNISFAIL, DIMBULAH, MOSSMAN, MAREEBA, TULLY

Address: Secretary, Box 25, P.O., Haymarket,

SYDNEY, 23rd September, 1947.

FOREIGN (RESTRICTED)

7 OCT 1947

Rt. Hon. A.A. Calwell,
Minister for Immigration,
CANBERRA A.C.T.

Dear Sir,

We have learnt through the Press that your Government is working on a scheme for bringing into this country, among others, a substantial number of Yugoslav displaced persons from Germany, Austria, Italy, etc.

We appreciate your, and your Government's efforts to populate the Commonwealth, but allow us to draw your attention to the fact that these are the people who fled from Yugoslavia, and would now like to settle in Australia to continue their work against the Federative Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia.

The second important fact is that amongst these displaced persons there are dangerous war criminals who have soiled their hands with the innocent blood of the Yugoslav people, and who during the war were the collaborators on the side of the fascist forces, against the Yugoslav people and other Allies.

A number of these displaced persons who have already arrived in Australia, as soon as they came in contact with democratic Australian-Yugoslavs began at once to threaten with violence and terrorisation our good loyal immigrants - Australian citizens.

The news of the arrival of a still greater number of these extremely dangerous elements is viewed with grave concern by this Association and the democratic Yugoslavs in general.

This Jugoslav Immigrants Assn. is a communistic body
R.

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
23 SEP 1947
RECEIVED

Rt. Hon. A.A. Calwell

My dear Hon. Minister, in writing you this letter, we are guided by no other motive save an earnest and sincere desire to help you in your very serious undertaking to populate the Commonwealth, with this we earnestly appeal to you to take all necessary measures so that Australia does not become an arena for activities against a friendly country - the Federative Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia, and that war criminals be not admitted; for these will not, and cannot, be an asset to Australia.

Yours faithfully,

For the National Committee,

YUGOSLAV IMMIGRANTS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA National Committee Sydney

P. Todorich

(P. TODORICH)
Secretary.

DAA/JH

N.15300/6

12th June, 1945.

The Director,
Commonwealth Investigation Branch,
C A N B E R R A, A.C.T.

YUGO SLAVS.

I attach hereto for transmission to the Department of External Affairs and the Department of the Interior two (2) copies of a pamphlet entitled "Trieste and Yugoslav-Italian Boundary" issued by the Yugoslav Immigrants' Association of Australia, 641 George Street, Sydney.

I am informed that it is the intention of the Association to print and publish locally similar pamphlets on receipt of propaganda from the United States of America.

It will be observed that this Association, ostensibly set up for immigration purposes, is embarking upon political issues.

D.A. Alexander,
A/g. Inspector.

Seen
29/6/1945

29/6/45

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Referred for information. Copy of this pamphlet has been forwarded to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs.

Roland S. Browne
Asst. Director

(Longfield Lloyd),
DIRECTOR.
13.6.45.

TRIESTE
and
YUGOSLAV-ITALIAN BOUNDARY

By

Dr. JOSIP SMODLAKA
Yugoslav Minister without Portfolio

FRAN BARBALICH
Expert on Italo-Yugoslav Problem

Issued by the
JUGOSLAV IMMIGRANTS ASSOCIATION
OF AUSTRALIA
641 George St., Sydney

Price:
6D.

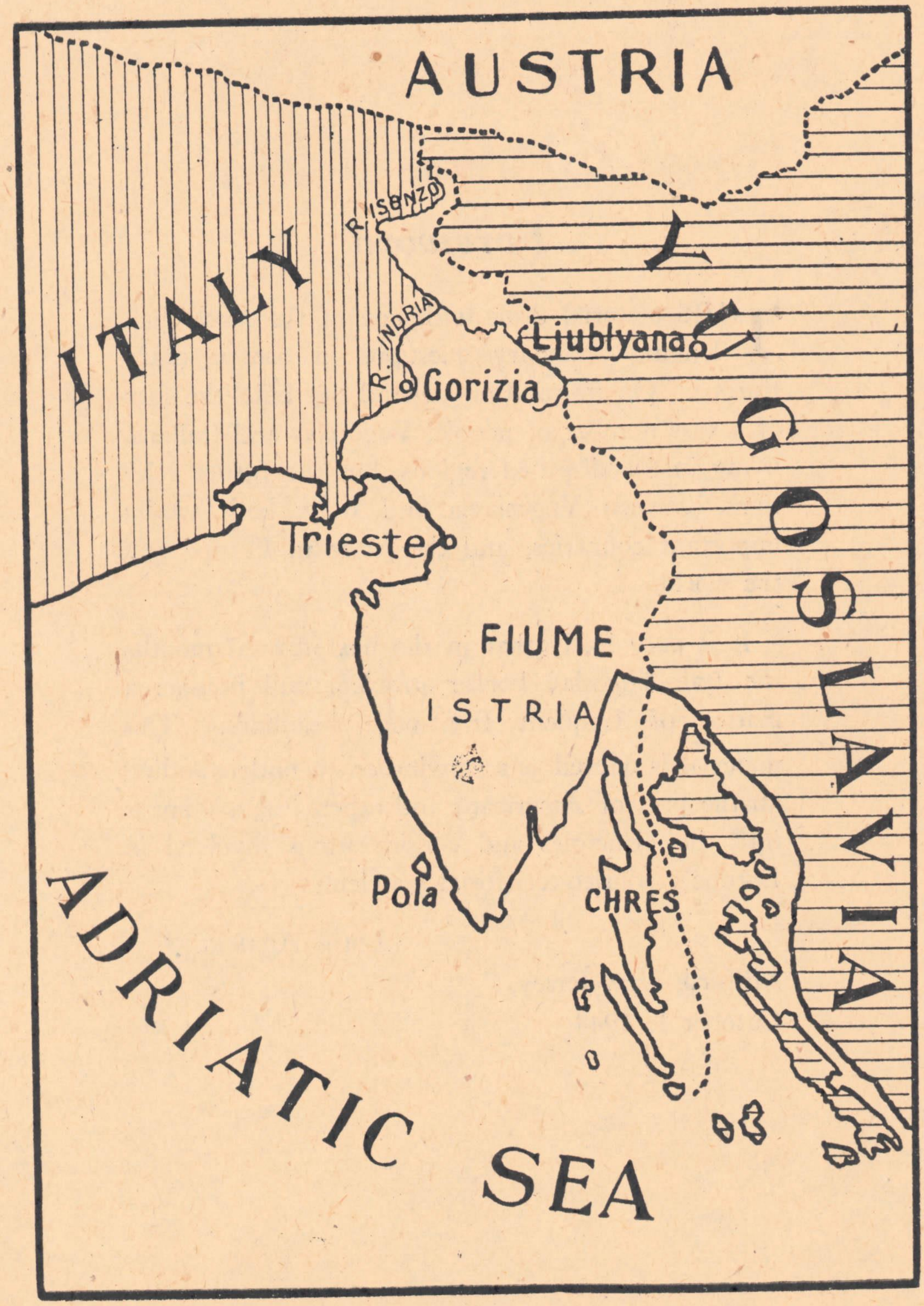
Foreword

THIS material deals with one of the most challenging boundary questions in contemporary Europe. On its solution depend not only the fate of a vast number of people, Yugoslavs and Italians, living in the disputed regions, but the future relations between Yugoslavia and Italy, both vitally important countries, and the peace in Europe and the world.

It is very likely that in the next several months the Italo-Yugoslav border problem will become a matter of frequent front-page headlines. This material is offered as an invitation to understanding on the part of Americans and others—as a glimpse into the principles and considerations involved in Europe's politico-territorial problems.

LOUIS ADAMIC.

Milford, New Jersey,
October 1, 1944.


AUSTRIA
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
R. ISONZO
R. INDRIA
Ljublyana
Gorizia
Trieste
FIUME
ISTRIA
Pola
CHRES
ADRIATIC SEA

The Yugoslav-Italian Boundary Problem

By Dr. Josip Smodlaka

Minister without portfolio in the Yugoslav Government.

FOLLOWING World War 1, Italy occupied by armed force large sections of Yugoslav territory — the entire belt from Triglav and Socha (Isonzo) to Snezhnik (Monte Nevoso) and the Bay of Bakar, and northern Dalmatia from Velebit to the Cetina Gap and Cape Planka, including all the islands of Quarnero as well as most of the Dalmatian islands. Italy wanted to annex all these parts despite the fact that a great majority of their population is racially and linguistically South-Slavic. She based her claims on the London Pact of April 26, 1915, under which Great Britain, France and Czarist Russia had promised her these territories as a price for her entrance into the war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The Yugoslav representation at the Peace Conference in Paris, to which I belonged as an Authorized Delegate, fought in 1919 against the Italian demands to annex these territories. Our only ally in that struggle was America—specifically, President Woodrow Wilson. When, as a result of the adverse vote of the American Senate, Wilson lost his dominating influence at the Peace Conference, we remained isolated, faced by the dilemma: either to continue the struggle for our rights without allies (as Lithuania did for Vilna) or to bow before the stronger adversary. I favored continuation of the struggle, but when I noticed that our official circles apparently were ready to yield, I resigned as a delegate early in 1920.

Some months later official Yugoslavia (headed by Prince-Regent, later King, Alexander and Premier Nikola Pasich) formally renounced the greatest part of the contested territories. In the little town of Rapallo, near Genoa, on Nov. 12, 1920, a Pact was concluded whereby the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes acknowledged the sovereignty of Italy over the entire Slovenian Littoral, a considerable part of Carniola, almost all of Istria, the city of Zadar

with its surroundings, all of the Quarnero islands except Krk, and the Dalmatian islands of Lastovo, Susac and Pelagruza. The rest of Dalmatia and a minute part of Istria remained in Yugoslavia. Italy's leading spokesmen at that Conference were Count Sforza (close personal friend of Nikola Pasich), at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs and now minister without portfolio, and the Premier of the present Italian government Bonomi, while Yugoslavia was represented by Dr. Anté Trumbich, at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Vesnich, then Ambassador in Parish, both now deceased.

This Pact entailed a great territorial loss for our people. What was even worse, its terms did not provide for any minority rights for Yugoslavs remaining under Italy. On the other hand, the insignificant Italian minority in Dalmatia received privileges which gave them broader rights than Yugoslav citizens.

According to the provisions of the Treaty of Rapallo, Fiume did not go to Italy but was to remain a Free City, *i.e.* an independent state. But Fiume never achieved its independence; the poet-adventurer D'Annunzio with his "legionnaires" (in reality Italian soldiers) carried out a *putsch* and occupied it. When the mayor of Fiume, Zanella, ordered the police to expel D'Annunzio from the city, Italian warships, anchored in the Port of Fiume, dispersed with their guns the little Fiumean militia. In that manner the armed force of the Kingdom of Italy ended the "independence" of Fiume and became master of a city to which the Italian government had guaranteed independence by an international Treaty.

The aggressive character of the Italian occupation of Fiume lasted until 1924. On January 25th of that year a so-called Treaty of Italo-Yugoslav Friendship was concluded in Rome by which Nikola Pasich and Momchilo Nincich (both more pro-Italy than pro-Yugoslavia)* bowed to Mussolini and recognized Italy's unconditional sovereignty over Fiume.

As a result of this second Rapallo some 650,000 South Slavs (Slovenes and Croats) fell under the rule of Italy which immediately adopted a ruthless course of denationalization. No national minority in Europe was subjected to greater persecution than these Slavs in

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* See the book *My Native Land* for some of the background of the reasons why politicians like Pasich and Ninchich played the Italian game rather than served the interests of Yugoslavia. Special attention is drawn to pp. 85-88, 305-306, 321-322, and 484-504.

Italy. In a short time their language was entirely eliminated from government offices, courts, municipalities, schools, and even churches. Even its use in private life was forbidden by threats of violence; one by one, the Croatian and Slovenian educational and economic institutions were destroyed; Slavic songs as well as any kind of social gatherings of Slavs were forbidden; no permits were granted for the publication of Croatian and Slovenian newspapers and the reading of books in the mother-tongue was made impossible; people were punished for giving Slavic names to their newly-born children; finally thousands of Slovenes and Croats were forced to adopt Italian surnames to make them complete Italians. By such and similar methods (such as floggings, unpunished arson and other types of violence) the almighty state of Italy, *and that before the Fascist era, too* [*while Sforza was foreign minister*], tried to eradicate the last traces of Slavism in these South-Slavic sections. After Mussolini's ascent to power, Slav patriots who refused to betray their people were systematically subjected to the most brutal treatment. Many were incarcerated and tortured, and sentenced to internment, long prison terms or death by "special tribunals."

During the present war, Italy applied these and even worse methods—such as murdering of hostages, concentration camps and destruction of entire villages—in order to denationalize an additional million and a half of South Slavs in parts which Italy, contrary to every international right and custom, had selfishly annexed while the war was in process, *i.e.*, large parts of Carniola, the Croatian Littoral, Dalmatia and Boka as well as parts of Montenegro.

The violent and inhuman conduct of official Italy towards its Slav subjects has long been known to Europe through reports submitted at international conferences on national minorities and through representation to the League of Nations. Though what has been said here has not any direct bearing on the subject, it is important and necessary to keep constantly before our eyes how Italy—at first "liberal", then Fascist Italy—treated her Slovenian and Croatian population during an entire generation.

This martyrdom of the South Slavs under Italy lasted a full quarter of a century. During all this time, as far as we know, not a single Italian voice of protest was raised against such unheard of violence.* As a matter of fact not a single voice was raised from any free foreign country This too should be known and remembered.

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* Gaetano Salvemini, as pointed out in *My Native Land*, is the only exception.

Only after Italy's defeat in World War II, when atonement for the crimes she committed has become in order, Italians are beginning to remember that quite apart from their war responsibility they still have a score to settle, at the eastern border, with the South Slavs for which they will have to account before the world. With the understandable aim of wanting to predispose in their favor the world's public opinion, some authoritative Italian quarters have begun to raise the question of future boundaries with Yugoslavia.

The first one to appear in print was the Italian social-democratic leader, Gaetano Salvemini, who has been in America for the past 20 years, where he became a United States citizen; after him came the old Italian diplomat, at present an active Italian minister, Count Carlo Sforza, who also lived in America until recently.

We remember Mr. Salvemini from the period after the first World War, when he was the only Italian politician who had the courage to admit openly that Italy had no rights to Dalmatia and Fiume. But he, too, agreed at that time to the annexation of the Slovenian Littoral and Istria to Italy, although he must have known that the majority of the native population was South Slavic.

To-day Mr. Salvemini has corrected his viewpoint, but only partially. He stated his opinion on the Italo-Yugoslav border controversy in a book called *What To Do With Italy,* written in collaboration with George La Piana, and published in New York (Duell, Sloane & Pearce). On page 209 of that book he says:

"Any Italian who is not blinded by nationalistic acquisitiveness (quite different from national consciousness) is bound to admit that to the east of the cities of Gorizia and Trieste, and to the east of Istria—that is, beyond the Selva di Ternova (Trnovski Gozd) and the Monti della Vena (Podgorje Uchke Gore)—there is a compact population of about 250,000 Slavs. These want, and they have the right, to secede from Italy and join Yugoslavia. This is not Italian national but Slav national territory."

Although the exact border line Salvemini has in mind is not quite clear, a proper interpretation of the above text—in connection with the reference to the 250,000 Slavs—would seem to give to Yugoslavia not only the parts of Carniola annexed by Italy and a small part of Istria across Uchka (so-called Liburnia) with Fiume, Zara and Lastovo, but probably also the nothern part of the Isonzo Valley as well as all the Quarnero islands. As to the rest of "Venezia-Giulia", where Salvemini finds 400,000 South Slavs and an equal number of Italians, while he does not say directly that they must

remain under Italian sovereignty, this seems to be the gist of the whole chapter on pages 209-211 of his book.

Palpably, such a new political borderline, if it would have to cut Isonzo in the middle, would in no way be a natural frontier. Nor would it be justified from the ethnographic point of view, because the territory from Gorizia to Uchka, which would remain controversial between Italy and Yugoslavia, is inhabited by a majority of South Slavs. For, if the Furlan Basin is separated from the District of Gradiska, which we are not demanding for Yugoslavia, and if we deduct the number of recent Southern Italian immigrants (so-called Meridionali) in Trieste, the total number of natives speaking the Italian language hardly reaches 300,000 as against 400,000 South Slavs, according to Salvemini. Since the majority of these 300,000 live in the city of Trieste, it would follow that in territory outside of Trieste there is one Italian for every three Slovenes. Even when we include Trieste the Slavs constitute a considerable majority.

Therefore, even if all Italians were willing to remain under the sovereignty of Italy (which is very doubtful), Salvemini's thesis that this part should belong to Italy is unsupportable from the democratic point of view on the self-determination of peoples, since Italians admittedly are the minority population in this region.

In trying to find a way out of this situation which is so unfavorable for Italy, Mr. Salvemini must evidently have undergone an inner conflict: on the one hand he is a democrat and an honest man and, on the other, an Italian patriot whose heart bleeds at the thought of Italy losing Trieste and all of Istria—and in this inner conflict it seems that the voice of blood prevailed over the voice of justice. But only momentarily, for Mr. Salvemini, to appease his conscience, goes on to offer to the Slavs of his reduced Venezia-Giulia all possible guarantees of freedom and the unobstructed use of the Slovenian and Croatian languages in municipalities and schools.

Salvemini's intentions are noble, but the offered protection of minorities would not ameliorate the economic damage these districts would suffer were they attached to Italy, especially as regards communications and commerce. The weakest side of Salvemini's ideas, indeed of all Italian annexationistic projects, is their failure to take into account the fact that the Littoral or Giulian District is geographically, economically and especially in the matter of communications an organic, component part of South-Slavic territory. Their incorporation into Italy can only be artificial, and that at the price of economic stagnation, as was clearly demonstrated by the retrogression of com-

merce and prosperity in Trieste and Fiume under Italy when these cities were cut off from their natural hinterland.

As regards Salvemini's proposal that the population of the Littoral Districts should be grouped into two national entities with Autonomy for each, and with permission to use their respective languages in schools and municipalities, that is in reality but *one* of the methods by which linguistic rights of minorities can be protected. Yugoslavs never stooped to forced denationalization of Italians. Even under its old reactionary regime, the Yugoslav state maintained at its expense many hundreds of German, Hungarian and other minority schools at a time when Italy was liquidating the last French schools in the Aosta District. In the new democratic Yugoslavia the unobstructed right of minorities to use their own language in schools and public life already is guaranteed quite apart from any international control. If international guarantees to minorities are created in Europe, Yugoslavia will gladly adhere to them—on condition, of course, that other nations too accept the obligations. It must not happen again that South Slavs, where they are in a minority, be deprived of their rights—as was the case in Italy—while foreign language minorities in Yugoslavia enjoy not only broad rights, but also special privileges, as Italians did in Dalmatia from 1918 to 1941.

Communist propaganda

The democratic policy of new Yugoslavia provides also for procedures and institutions within municipal self-governments which will enable minority groups of any considerable number to use their languages in public affairs and schools. This is of particular importance for large cities like Trieste and Fiume which must be given back the municipal autonomy Italy took away.

But there is another aspect of this problem, the economic, already referred to, which calls for methods other than linguistic to be applied toward a constructive solution. Yugoslavia will re-establish the shattered organic connection of Trieste and Fiume with their hinterland upon which depends their economic development. Since Italy cannot give them this, and Yugoslavia can, the idea of attaching this controversial, linguistically mixed, zone to Yugoslavia finds adherents even in the midst of the Italian population.

The Italian minority already is represented in our District National Liberation Committee for Istria.

This reminds us of 1918, when after the collapse of Austria, an Italian intellectual from Istria came to our National Council in Zagreb as delegate of the so-called *Bumbari* (Italian agrarians from western Istria) and in their name demanded that we send them armed

help in order to prevent Italy from occupying their district, as they wished to be united to Yugoslavia along with the rest of Istria. We also remember how the maritime circles in Trieste, prompted by the same desire, hopefully expected the arrival of the Yugoslav army in November, 1918, foreseeing that Trieste would suffer heavy economic damage should it fall to Italy.

Taking into account economic considerations, which cannot be underestimated, we can with certainty foresee that should it be necessary for the population of the so-called Venezia Giulia to decide their future destiny by votes, Yugoslavia would receive in a plebiscite not only the votes of the South-Slavic majority—already decided by the plebiscite of blood—but most certainly also many Italian votes.

The re-attachment of Trieste, Gorizia and western cities of Istria to Yugoslavia where their Italian inhabitants could freely speak their language, and besides live better than under Italy, would by no means be a national calamity for Italy. On the contrary, Italians might look with satisfaction at their better-situated brothers, in the same way that they look to-day without bitterness at their co-nationals in Switzerland who are satisfied with their situation and do not wish to be united with their motherland. I am convinced that there are many sober Italians who contemplate the question of Trieste and Istria in this manner.

The well-known Italian diplomat Count Sforza on three occasions publicly expressed his thoughts concerning the necessity of certain territorial renunciations which Italy has to face now after her defeat. In two of his statements he spoke about the adjustment of borders with Yugoslavia—as he conceives it. Count Sforza has always been generous with words when addressing South Slavs, emphasizing how he always worked for friendly relations between Italy and Yugoslavia Only to us these friendly intentions seem somewhat strange and off-key as we cannot help remembering Sforza's thesis that the Treaty of Rapallo furnished a healthy basis for friendship with Yugoslavia. His effusions are even more difficult to understand, because it was largely in consequence of Sforza's personal efforts at Rapallo that two-thirds of a million Yugoslavs were separated from their homeland and subjected to a rule of violence. And now, touching on the problem of frontier rectifications, Mr. Sfzora writes very affectionately about Yugoslavia; but, as we shall see, he is giving us only words—nothing that would correct the heavy injustice done to our people under his direction.

Mr. Sfzora's first statement about Italy's return of territorial acquisitions appeared in a Round Table Conference on Italy published in *Free World Magazine* of August, 1943.

"The concept of national (Italian) integrity does not include," he said, "the Dodecanese Islands (Greek Islands in the Egean Sea seized by Italy); they do not belong in the least to the Italian collectivity." Sfzora then made it clear that free Italy would gladly return the Dodecanese to the Greek nation.

"Speaking about Italy's national entity," he said, "I admit that the Dodecanese never constituted a component part of our country and free Italy will gladly return the Dodecanese to the Greek nation." On this occasion he did not say a word about returning any part of Yugoslavian national territory. The English publicist Ivor Thomas who is fond of quoting Sforza and accepts most of his thesis was so surprised, that quoting his words in an article in the *Contemporary Review* (Nov. 1943), he added the following comment: "In the surrender of the Fascist conquests, Fiume would also be restored to Yugoslavia." At the same time the British journalist reminded Sforza that at Rapallo he had not demanded Fiume for Italy.

It seems that this friendly remark of Mr. Thomas' prompted Count Sforza to remember Fiume in his next statement. In an article in the *Foreign Affairs* magazine of October 1943, and in a French translation in *Les Documents de la Quinzaine* of Jan. 15, 1944, he made this charming proposal: "Italy and Yugoslavia could offer Fiume and the necessary neighboring territory to the new League as the seat of its sovereignty. Italy and Yugoslavia would be sacrificing territory and claims, but they would gain inestimable moral advantages. And the League would be admirably located between the Latin and the Slav worlds, with one of the best ports of the world at its disposal." (!)* Again Sforza did not find it necessary to mention any kind of territorial concession to Yugoslavia, but offered instead as a reward an alliance, not only with Italy but also with France (!), consoling himself that then (these are his words) "the question of boundary lines which certain backward looking Yugoslav writers have raised would lose much of its sharpness."

The third time Count Sforza came out on the same subject was in March, 1944 in the *New York Times*. On this occasion he again

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* The Sforza idea here seems to be to move the seat of the League of Nations (or whatever the next world organization will be called) from Geneva to Fiume.—L.A.

submitted his pet proposal that Fiume be put under the League of Nations. The only new thing in this last statement was that Italy would have to renounce her sovereignty over the city of Zara, but that city too would not come under the unconditional sovereignty of Yugoslavia. A compromise solution would have to be fund. Sforza clings to his adamant position that not a foot of Yugoslav territory taken from her by superior force be returned. True, he offers to return Dalmatia and Montenegro to Yugoslavia, but this offer, let us be permitted to observe, is as pertinent as if someone were to offer Sicily to Italy.

All in all, it seems that Count Sforza has in no way been affected by the record of the 25 fateful years in the relationship between Italy and the South Slavs. As can be seen from his statements, he still stands on the position of Rapallo. He admits but one insignificant change, *i.e.* with respect to Zara. But even here he remains in reality consistent with Rapallo. In his *Memoirs* he avers that at Rapallo he was ready and had the authorization of his government to give Zara to Yugoslavia. Zara would at that time have gone to Yugoslavia had Trumbich and Vesnich been as stubborn in their demands as were Sforza and Bonomi, who was decorated with the highest Italian medal for his uncompromising and adamant stand on the question of Zara. It must be admitted, however, that it was easy for the Italian delegates to be uncompromising on that point, since they knew (someone disclosed to them the secret instructions to our delegation)* that Pacish's government was ready to yield Zara, while Yugoslav representatives at the conference did not know that the Italian Premier Giolitti gave similar instructions to his delegates.

One must be totally blind to fail to see that conditions in Europe have changed basically since 1919-1921 when Yugoslavia was forced under the dictate of superior might to accept the amputation of a part of her national body. The frontier adjustment between us and Italy will now be carried out under very different circumstances. The London Pact by which hundreds of thousands of Slavs were bargained off like cattle has lost its validity. While the hands of its victorious powers were tied at that time because of obligation to their ally, Italy, this time a victorious new and free Yugoslavia will be found alongside of our great allies—Soviet Russia, Great Britain and the United States of America—who in the Atlantic Charter and the Teheran Pact have granted to every nation the right to freedom

* See *My Native Land.*

and self-determination. To-day Italy is not a victor, nor can she act as a creditor, not even on the basis of an immoral pact. To-day she has to appear as a culprit and debtor before the world's justice. Inasmuch as the four great victorious powers have renounced any annexation for themselves, Italy cannot expect to be granted after this war possession of foreign territory. As we have seen, the most highly respected representative of Italian democracy, Gaetano Salvemini, publicly admits that the so-called Venezia-Giulia is not Italian national territory. We must add that during this war Italy lost that province also on the score that her army was compelled to evacuate it.

As matters stand to-day, if Italy would again try to insist on taking under her sovereignty 650,000 South Slavs from the so-called Venezia-Giulia, she could achieve that only by armed force; she would have to start a new war. Yugoslavia does not wish such a war, nor is she threatening one, but war would be unavoidable for Italy because even if Yugoslavia could remain indifferent, Italy would be resisted by her own former subjects with arms in their hands. Just as they are now resisting the German invader, so would they to-morrow repel any Italian invasion, should it materialize.

Italy undermined forever her authority in these parts, mainly by her own uncivilized conduct towards the Slavs in the Littoral and in Istria. Italians should not nurse any vain illusions. The South Slavs, who suffered under Italy far greater and incomparably heavier oppression than the Italians sustained during the entire Austrian rule, are determined rather to perish to the last man than fall again into Italian slavery.

Since Italy did not keep the promises made to her new Slavic subjects by her highest representatives after the annexation of the Julian District, the South Slavs have lost all faith in promises no matter from what quarters they may come.

Between Italy and this unmercifully oppressed Slavic population stand the shadows of national martyrs shot in their backs; they permit no peace between the two nations until Italy retreats to her own national territory.

In other words, a precondition for lasting peace is a just boundary drawn between the two states, a boundary that will correspond to the natural and national conditions, and to the economic interests of their inhabitants, and—most important of all—to the will of the majority of the people involved. The new borderline must stretch

from the nothernmost point of the Adriatic Sea, where the Balkan Peninsula meets the Apennines and, turning further north, leave to Yugoslavia the Isonzo Valley minus the Furlanic Basin. Here nature defined the realm of two peoples with great clarity and ultimateness. Along the entire eastern border of Italy, from the Carniolian Alps to the Sea, the Furlanic element, that faithful vanguard of Italy, occupies all the lowlands to the very foot of the mountains, while the mountainous districts are inhabited by Slavs. East of this natural and, at the same time, linguistic border are located, as is generally known, only isolated groups of Italian-speaking people. On the way from Gorizia to Trieste, between Trieste and Fiume and on the line between Trieste and Pola there is not a single Italian town.

Once these Italian-language islands on South-Slavic national territory are given the right to use their language in public affairs and schools, a right which is guaranteed to all national minority groups by the laws of new Yugoslavia, all other interests of the Italian minority in Yugoslavia will find more complete satisfaction within Yugoslavia than they would within Italy.

As to the small Istrian cities with Italian populations everybody agrees that their economic interests are inseparably linked with their Slavic hinterland. Since, as Salvemini himself concludes, they cannot be separated from their Slavic surroundings, everyone will find it more just that they become Yugoslav as an inseparable part of Istria where the South Slavs are numerically twice as strong as the Italians—not to mention how these South Slavs are constantly refilling the demographic vacancies in said cities.

Just as unbreakable and eternal is the tie between the city of Gorizia and the basin of central and upper Isonzo, the Vipava Valley and the Gorizian Carso. These Slovenian districts constitute, together with the city, the historic region known as the "Gorishka Grofija," while the lowlands along the lower Isonzo, where the Furlan division of Italian people live in what is called the county of Gradiska, has its centre in the small city of the same name (Gradische in Slovenian). The Gorizia territory is one of the most nationally homogeneous districts. There is not a single Italian settlement in it; all are purely Slav, with the exception of the city of Gorizia itself where both languages are spoken. According to the official Austrian statistics of 1910, 50% of Gorizia's population spoke Slavic; but as family names clearly reveal, the proportion of Slavic blood was—is—certainly much higher. In the entire district of Gorizia, including the city, the number of Slovenes is ten times higher than that of Italians. If Gorizia, as everyone agrees, cannot be cut off from its district, then

all reasons argue in favor of its becoming Slovenian, that is Yugoslav. From time immemorial Gorizia has been Slovenian as its Slovenian name well implies, which corresponds to the Italian word *colle*. From this ancient Slovenian name *Gorica* developed the Italian name of Gorizia, which in Italian does not mean anything, just as other foreign substitutes used by the French, English and Germans (Goritz, Görtz, etc.) have no meaning.

The question of the city of Trieste (an old Roman colony in ancient Ilyria with the strange original name of Tergeste, very similar to the Slovenian *trziste*, meaning "market-town") is, without doubt, the most important disputed boundary question between Yugoslavia and Italy. Yugoslavia does not claim this big town, which has a majority of Italian-language citizens, on the basis of national rights. Though Trieste is encircled by a Slovenian population, the Italian character of the city is unquestionable. Yugoslavia does not wish to dispute it. The interests of Trieste, notwithstanding its Italian character, depend on the closest collaboration with Yugoslavia. But for its language and culture which are Italian, Trieste belongs in every other respect to the Yugoslav side of the Adriatic: as much by its geographic position and lines of communication with its hinterland as by its maritime-commercial traditions, which developed out of its position and by its economic interests which are common with Yugoslavia. Moreover it is also tied to Yugoslavia by blood relations, because, as one can read in Meyer's Encyclopedia of that period, at the end of the 19th century the population of Trieste consisted mostly of citizens of South-Slavic descent who spoke Italian.

Trieste is the natural sea outlet for northern and western Yugoslavia as well as for the entire Danubian Basin with which it can be connected only *via* Yugoslavia. By annexing Trieste Italy satisfied for a time her nationalistic sentiments in that city, but disappointment with Italian rule followed soon thereafter. Yugoslavia will bring new commercial prosperity to that city. At the same time she will guard against provoking the dissatisfaction of the Triestans in other respects. Triestine Italians must in their autonomous city under Yugoslav sovereignty feel nationally as satisfied and secure as though they were living in their own independent state. When, according to this Yugoslav program, Trieste is guaranteed that it can conduct its business independently and retain its national and cultural character given to it by the majority of its citizens, and that, on the other hand, it can again become the principal seaport on the road between Central Europe and the East, then it is difficult to think of a combination in which Trieste could find more

beneficial conditions for its future, be it in the economic or educational and cultural field.

Municipal autonomy should also be returned to Fiume. Free Yugoslavia will not follow in Fiume the Fascist methods of D'Annunzio and Mussolini, and will not permit a repetition of the errors of 1918, when some short-sighted Croatian nationalists thought that the abolition of Fiume's municipal authority would best serve Croatian interests and Yugoslavia and tried forcibly to exclude the Italian language from the city's governing bodies. To new Yugoslavia, established on democratic foundations, the autonomy of Fiume cannot do any harm. Nor can any harm come from any broader autonomy, such as Fiume enjoyed under Hungary. In Fiume, the Italian language can retain whatever place the majority of citizens decide. That goes also for schools which will be, according to Yugoslav laws, Italian for Italian children and Croatian for Croatian children. Yugoslavia does not care to denationalize Fiumeans, but is anxious to have satisfied citizens in a city that for economic reasons is as necessary to her as Yugoslavia is necessary to Fiumeans. With the establishment of the city's autonomy, with the unobstructed use of the Italian language and with commerce which died out under Italy revived, demands of Fiume and its citizens will be much more effectively satisfied than if in accordance with Count Sforza's dreams, a new Danzig is created in the heart of the Croatian Littoral. If jests were in place in the discussion of this serious subject we could reply to Mr. Sforza, who is inviting the League of Nations to Fiume, that Geneva would have a shorter jump to Monte Carlo, where it could anchor peacefully, far from the Balkan wasp-nest.

Sforza, as well as Salvemini, remembered the microscopic Italian minority in Dalmatia, outside of the city of Zara, which since Rapallo never exceeded 2,000 persons. It is about time to recall in Italy that by the Treaty of Rapallo the inhabitants of Dalmatia were given the right to adopt Italian citizenship without leaving Dalmatia, and that of the 750,000 people only a couple of thousands availed themselves of this right. Count Sforza, and certainly Dr. Salvemini, do not know how this privileged minority group repaid Yugoslavia for all the privileges it enjoyed. During the Italian occupation of Dalmatia (1941-1943) they committed such horrible and repugnant crimes against their Yugoslav co-inhabitants of Split, Sibenik, Korcula, Vis and other places in Dalmatia, that after the capitulation of Italy they did not dare to remain in the country but escaped with the Fascist criminals to avoid punishment. But wherever they are hiding, they shall not escape the justice of the victorious United Nations.

These Dalmatian Italo-Fascists have also sinned heavily against Italy. They are morally responsible for the hatred against the Slavs which they propagated among the uninformed Italian masses, and also for the treacherous Italian attack on Yugoslavia for which they prepared the ground by their campaign of calumnies.

Messrs. Sforza and Salvemini chose to ignore these facts as well as everything else that happened between World War I and II and during 1941-1943 between Italy and Yugoslavia They departed from the stage of events a quarter of a century ago and still live in the past. They are therefore, in spite of all their political experience, unable to find an equitable solution for the boundary question upon which depends in a great measure the future destiny of both countries.

The exposition of the true conditions of the problem which I endeavoured to treat objectively in this article should convince every intelligent Italian patriot who has a sense of justice that any attempt at re-annexation of the so-called Giulian Venezia by Italy would violate the will of the majority of the native population, and that economically it would seriously injure the local Slavs and Italians. This would be especially true in the case of the two major cities, Trieste and Fiume, which are used as a pretext to cut off several hundreds of thousands of South Slavs from their homeland and place them under Italy.

Such an act would prevent the re-establishment of friendly relations between the two neighbor countries, which Yugoslavia is ready to establish as soon as Italy repairs, insofar as that is possible, the monstrous damages done to Yugoslavia in the course of this war.

The only way to secure a sincere and lasting peace between Yugoslavia and Italy is to unite with Yugoslavia the nationally mixed territory, constituting a geographic and economic entity in which the Slavs predominate numerically, with a complete guarantee of language rights to the Italian minority.

It will be fortunate for Italy and for Yugoslavia if liberated Italy grasps this. In the process of her rebirth, in the spirit of Mazzini and Garibaldi, she must restore to her people the good name which Fascist barbarity has soiled, in order to secure peace for a long time to come.

Democratic Yugoslavia is ready to shake a friendly hand of such a new Italy and, paraphrasing the bard of Italian liberation, to greet her with the words :

"Ripassate l'Isonzo, e torneremo fratelli!"

("Get back across the Isonzo, and we shall be brothers again!")

The Yugoslavs of Italy

By Fran Barbalich

Condensed from the July, 1936, "Slavonic & East European Review" (London)

IN November, 1918, when the Italian army occupied Istria, Trieste and Gorizia, a public proclamation to the Croats and Slovenes declared: "Be assured that powerful and victorious Italy cares for all her citizens, of every nationality within her new frontiers." The King of Italy, in his speech from the Throne, on 1 December, 1919, said, "We shall respect the autonomy and local customs of the newly-annexed territories." On 27 September, 1919, the Premier, Tittoni, solemnly declared in the Rome Parliament: "The minorities must know that every idea of oppression or denationalization is alien to us. Their language and cultural institutions will be respected." Prince Colonna, in submitting the Annexation Bill to the Senate, also declared that Italy would respect their autonomy, and conform to the ideas of Cavour. In 1921 the Premiers Giolitti and Bonomi reaffirmed the principle of decentralization.

On 21 May, 1922, at Trieste, the Croat and Slovene deputies to the Rome Parliament were presented to the King and Queen, and the latter spoke to them in Serbo-Croat. One Istrian deputy explained to her the position of the Croats and Slovenes in respect to schools, churches and administration, and on leaving the Queen said, "Bit ce bolje" (Things will be better). On 23 May, 1922, she was in Postojna and asked the Slovene representative about the schools: he replied, "Our schools in Istria are closed." Here again on leaving she assured him that "His Majesty the King was in favour of opening all their schools."

In 1924 the Foreign Minister, Count Sforza, in Parliament, declared that Italy had acquired many thousands of Yugoslav subjects, and wished to assure them the widest freedom of language and culture.

These declarations of leading Italian statesmen were intended to appease the civilized world, and were believed. But not one of their promises has been fulfilled.

* * * *

The Italians went to war with Austria, to liberate their "Terre Irredente": they desired as the frontier the Julian Alps, not realizing that they would thus include 650,000 Slavs. The Slovenes are a small nation, but industrious and cultured, and they have been robbed of one-third of their number by the Italians, who, falsely informed by their irredentists, thought that the new districts were only inhabited by Italians. Great was their amazement to find everywhere, in the administrative offices, churches, schools, Slovene teachers, priests and officials. But they also found a few Italianized Slovenes, who distinguished themselves for their patriotism and demanded "Italy or death" (Italia o morte).

At the last Austrian Census, in 1910, the Slav population of the districts now belonging to Italy was as follows (according to the "Umgangssprache," or customary language):

	Slovene	*Croat*	*Total*
Gorica (Gorizia)	154,564	187	154,751
Istria	55,365	138,274	193,639
Italy	52,003	4,941	56,944
Carniola	58,000	—	58,000
Carinthia	1,561	—	1,561
Lastovo (Lagosta)	—	1,403	1,403
Rijeka (Fiume)	3,937	15,731	19,668
Trieste	56,916	2,403	59,319
Zadar (Zara)	—	5,705	5,705
	382,346	168,644	550,990

Giovanni Marinelli, in his *Slavi, Tedeschi, Italiani nel cosidetto "Litorale Austriaco"* (1884-5, Venice), says of the Slovenes that they live in the district of Gorizia in "compact masses," but many Slovenes have been Italianized. Between 1846 and 1880 the number of

Italians grew by 50 per cent. In Trieste there was an Italian majority, simply because so many "regnicoli" ("from the Kingdom") settled there.

The exact numbers to-day are not quite easy to ascertain, since the Italians contend that the Austrian statistics work out to their disadvantage, while we hold the exactly contrary view. Certain clues as to population figures during the last 26 years may be briefly summarized as follows:

In 1900, in the former Austrian Coastland (Küstenland—i.e. Gorizia, Trieste, Istria) there were 756,546 inhabitants, in 1910 894,468, or an increase of 138,032 (18 per cent.). Of these the Slovenes and Croats numbered 366,580 and 437,551 respectively, or an increase of 19 per cent.—1 per cent. higher than the population as a whole. Even if we take the lower percentage, the increase of Yugoslav population, at 18 per cent., would be 99,178 between 1910 and 1920, 117,030 between 1920 and 1930, and 69,048 from 1930 to 1935—giving a total of 836,246 at the end of the last year. It is true that the War reduced the number of our people, and that many from the occupied districts emigrated to America, to the new Yugoslav State, and to France; but even if we admitted a diminution of no less than 186,246, there would still be 650,000 Croats and Slovenes in Italy to-day.

As an example of Italian census methods we may mention Bersec, in eastern Istria, where in 1910 there were 525 inhabitants—*all Croats*. At the last Italian census not a single Croat was returned: all were Italians!

Before me lies the Italian *Guida di Fiume* (1914), which gives the following racial figures for that city: Croats (Illyrians), 15,731; Slovenes, 3,937; Serbs, 70; Total 19,738, or 39.79 per cent. But in the rubric for religious persuasions 885 inhabitants of Fiume are given as of Orthodox faith. How, then, can there be 885 Orthodox and only 70 Serbs? If the number of Serbs has been cut down in the statistics, we may assume the same in the case of the Croats and Slovenes.

Other illustrations of the alleged "favourizing" of the Yugoslav element may be briefly adduced. In 1900, at Bale (near Pola, in Istria), there were 453 Croats, but in 1910 only 193, or 58 per cent. less. At Kanfanar (in same district) the Italians increased from 199 to 885 in the same period, while the Croats fell from 3,073 to 2,885. This does not suggest favourizing.

Let us supplement our argument from Italian sources of an earlier period. In Benussi's book *La Regione Giulia* it is stated that among the population of Istria, Trieste and Gorizia the increase of the Italians was 13.4 per cent. that of the Slovenes and Croats only 2.8 and 1.7 per cent. Yet Benussi alleges that the latter were favoured by Austria against the Italians. In his other book *L'Istria nei suoi due millenni di Storia* (Trieste, 1924, p. 568), he states that when the Austrian Government gave a Croat "Real School" to Volosko (in reality it was the Commune, and not the Government, that founded it) the Italians did not protest, because Volosko was an entirely Croat town. And yet the Italians promptly closed this secondary school in a Croat town.

The same writer, in his *Manuale di Geografia, Storia e statistica del Litorale* (Pola, 1885, p. 118), states that in 1560 the Croats founded the village of Tar. In 1910 there were in this village 1,282 Italians and only 34 Croats. The original settlers had been Italianized —under Austria.

Czörnig, in *Die ethnologischen Verhältnisse der österr. Küstenlandes* (Trieste, 1885, p. 31) gives the population of Istria in 1846 as follows: Italians, 60,040 (26 per cent.); Slovenes, 31,995 (14 per cent.); Croats, 134,455 (58.9 per cent.); Roumanians, 1,545 (0.6 per cent.): Total, 228,035. In 1846, then, there were not much more than a quarter of Italians Yet in 1910 the Italians were 40 per cent.: the Yugoslavs 60 per cent. Thus in 60 years the Italians, though living mainly in the towns, where the rate of increase is lower than in the villages, rose from 26 to 40 per cent. Incidentally Benussi (*L'Istria*, p. 614) quotes figures given by Czörnig in 1850, according to which the Italians of Istria were 56,734, or only 24.9 per cent., the Slavs 171,381, or 74.9 per cent. I deliberately quote only Italian and German writers, and not any Slav sources.

We are thus entitled to conclude that the estimate of 650,000 Yugoslavs in Italy, allowing for the natural growth of population since 1910, is in no way excessive. It remains to show that this population is without any rights in school, in church, in administration, a people of "Rayah" without parallel in any civilized country.

To write of the Croat and Slovene schools in Italy is not a lengthy matter: for there are none left.

The Italians had at first publicly announced that they would give the Slavs more schools than they had under Austria, but they took away all those which Austria had given. The Roman *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of 24 October, 1923, published a decree forbidding the Croat

and Slovene schools: and this was the work of the Italian philosopher Gentile as Minister of Education. On 22 April, 1924, the gazette published a decree-law permitting to the Beduins of Tripoli and Cirenaica schools in their native Arabic, but from us "Free Italy" has taken all that we had.

At first the Italians assured the Slovenes and Croats that their faith would be respected, since it was "Catholicism, the faith of all Italy." But their first step was to attack the shepherds, wih the aim of scattering the sheep. The first victims were the three Slav Bishops, Dr. Antum Mahnic, Dr. Andrija Karlin and Dr. Fran Sedej. Bishop Mahnic, of Krk, remained to defend his clergy, and sent a sharp protest to the Peace Conference in Paris against the illegal and inhuman actions of the Italian troops. Between him and Admiral Cagni a long written controversy developed. Finally the Bishop decided to leave for Yugoslavia, but on 4 April, 1919, the Italian torpedo boat which was to take him to the Croatian Coast, received telegraphic orders to land him at Ancona, whence he was sent to Rome. A year later he returned to Krk (Veglia), old and broken in health, but he soon went to Yugoslavia for a cure and died on 14 December, 1920.

Bishop Karlin, of Trieste, soon shared the same fate. On 19 December, 1918, his palace was sacked by Italian demonstrators, who demanded that he should at once leave Trieste. The teacher de Luca, who was tried for the destruction of the Bishop's property, was, on 14 February, 1919, acquitted for his patriotic conduct. In his farewell address to his clergy (Acta curiæ episcopalis, No. 5 of 1919) the Bishop complained that some of them had been expelled or transferred to Sardinia, that religious instruction in the mother tongue had been abolished in the middle schools and reduced to a minimum in the primary schools. In 1924 Dr. Karlin was nominated Bishop of Maribor (Marburg), and in his first pastoral address he referred openly to the persecution of his compatriots in Trieste and Istria. The attack on him as Bishop was "not because I had committed any crime: my sole offence was that I am the son of a Slovene mother and never concealed the fact." The Pope held it advisable that he should give up the See of Trieste, where his life would be in danger, and he had, of course, obeyed. Dr. Karlin died at Maribor in 1932.

The third victim was Dr. Sedej, Archibshop of Gorizia, against whom the local Italian paper, *La Voce dell' Isonzo,* opened a campaign in February, 1919, bidding him pack up his belongings and leave Gorizia. In January, 1920, he was stoned on the public square of Gorizia and wounded on the forehead. In May, 1921, the front of his palace was adorned with a death's head and the motto "Death to

Sedej." The Archbishop continued at his post, and disapproved of the Lateran Agreement of 1929, especially the manner in which section 22 was interpreted against the use of the mother tongue for religious instruction and against the grant of privileges to priests not of Italian nationality. On 31 October, 1931, he received the decree from Rome, accepting his resignation, and a day later *Piccolo*, of Trieste, announced the nomination of the Italian chauvinist Giovanni Sirotti (*recte* Sirotic) as administrator—not as coadjutor, according to the usual practice. Dr. Sedej died, a month later, on 28 November, 1931, and Mgr. Kren, an Ialian, closed his funeral oration at Gorizia with the words, "Thou art worthy that thy mortal remains should be laid in the Catholic Church of the early centuries." As recently as March, 1931, the saintly prelate had celebrated his 25th anniversary as Archbishop and had received recognition from Slav and Italian clergy alike, as to the benefits which his "strictly Catholic attitude" had conferred both upon the Church and upon Italy, while Pope Pius XI had cordially congratulated him upon his long work as "a good pastor," and the official *Osservatore Romano* had written of "a real plebiscite of love and veneration."

Already on 29 October, 1919, the Civil Commissioner of Trieste had issued a decree (77,588C, Part III) forbidding religious teaching in all schools in the occupied territory: and Archbishop Sedej, in the name of the whole episcopate, protested against this to the then Premier, Nitti. One passage from his protest deserves quotation: "It is symptomatic, so say our people, that whereas the Civil Commissariate in Trieste desires in all respects the fulfillment of the Austrian laws, it makes one solitary exception, as regards religious teaching."

In this connection it is well to quote the remark of the Franciscan Bolognini, who took over from the Slav Franciscans the monasteries at Pirano and Cres, and in reply to their anxious inquiry as to how the Slav population would now be able to visit the church and receive the Sacraments, said, "Privateli dei Sacramenti finchè non imparano l'italiano" (Deprive them of the Sacraments, until they learn Italian).

At the priests' Seminary of Gorizia the present Archbishop, Dr. Margotti (successor of Mgr. Sirotti) issued orders on 23 October, 1934 (No. 109/34) that the official language in use there (lingua ufficiale e di uso comune) was to be Italian. The Slav seminarists dare not speak their mother tongue, even to each other. In the same way the seminarists of the diocese of Fiume (under Bishop Sain) may neither write nor read Slav letters nor use Slovene or Croat prayers. The Bishop of this overwhelmingly Slav diocese has never issued a Slav pastoral letter. In the whole diocese there is not one

purely Italian parish, and 12 purely Slav: but not one Slav priest has been appointed to the Fiume Chapter.

Italianization has even affected the church bells, it being the custom to name a bell after a special Saint (and, of course, in the Slav districts a Slav saint). At Drenova (near Fiume) a new bell was christened by the Bishop himself as "Santa Italia." At the Church of St. Jerome, in Fiume, a new bell bears the inscription: "Me fregit furor hostis, at hostis ab ære revixi Italiam clara voce Deumque canens, 1929." First Italy, then God.

In 1884 the Italian writer, Carlo Podrecca, wrote that perhaps the Slavs of Istria were predestined to be the bond of union between Italian and Slav culture. Archbishop Zmajevic of Zara used to hope that the Glagolitic rite would prepare the way for the unity of the Western and Eastern Churches. The treatment of the Croats and Slovenes in Italy to-day is making both ideals more and more impossible and widening the gulf. To-day in Istria and Gorizia it is the police commissaries and prefects who give orders in the Church, as is shown by an event as recent as 10 May, 1936, when the Prefect of Trieste, Tiengo, officially and expressly forbade the use of a single word of Slovene in all the churches of the city and its suburbs (Barkovlje, Skedenj, Rojan, Sv. Jakov and Sv. Ivan). On Sundays police agents and blackshirts are on the watch during Mass, lest a Slav word should be uttered: and this is called Italian liberty!

Publicity Press (1938) Pty. Ltd., 71-75 Regent St., Sydney.

COPY/JH

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

44/2/2427

MEMORANDUM:

Copy NO.44/3/631

Baldo Antunovich - Application for the admission of -
Yakov Antunovich - Brother - age 50 years) Jugo-Slavs at
Mrs. Stana " - Sister in law - age 45 years) present in Refugee
Master Ivan " - Nephew - age 16 years) Camp, Egypt.

Applicant who is 43 years of age, has been in Australia for 4½ years.

2. He owns a small market garden farm at Bonnyrigg, N.S.W., the normal income from which is stated would be approximately £300. Owing to damage by hail his net income for the past 12 months was £100 only. He has £250 in the Savings Bank and his total assets are stated to be worth £500.

3. Applicant proposes to work the farm on the share basis with his brother.

4. Investigation Branch reports applicant as being a good, hard working type. No objection is raised by Security Service to the admission of nominees.

5. Recommended that approval be given for the issue of a Landing Permit in favour of the nominees, subject to the usual conditions relating to Jugo Slavia.

(Sgd) F.S. De Vis
11.12.1944.

In view of the decision to consider applications by Jugo Slavs for the admission of brother's over 45 years of age and the fact that useful work is available for Yakov Antunovich, it is recommended that the application be approved subject to the usual conditions.

(Sgd) B.K. Lawrey
11/12/1944.

We are refusing applications for the admission of persons of other nationalities.

2. In the circumstances it is suggested that for the time being we should confine approvals for the admission of Jugo-Slavs to the classes of refugees suggested by the Consul for Jugo-Slavia, unless there are some exceptional circumstances attached to a particular case which would merit it being given special treatment.

3. It is recommended that, as these people do not come within such classes and as there are no special circumstances attached to their case, admission be not approved at present.

(Sgd) J. HORGAN
15/12/1944.

RECOMMENDATION
APPROVED

(Sgd) J. S. COLLINGS

19/12/1944.

File
16/1/45
27/2/1945.

ROYAL YUGOSLAV CONSULATE

Box No. 1385 J. G.P.O.

2 BRIDGE STREET

SYDNEY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
No. 44/2/2427

13th
December,
1944.

The Secretary,

Department of the Interior
Commonwealth of Australia,
CANBERRA.

Sir,

I have ~~-~~ the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter "NO:44/2/2427" together with a supply of forms of application for landing permits into Australia. This Consulate will communicate the information received to His Grace ,Dr.M.Beovich, Archbishop of Adelaide, and all Yugoslav nationals interested in regard to the question of the admission ~~into~~ of Yugoslav refugees at present residing in Egypt.

Thanking you for your co-operation and courtesy.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Mikuličić Rodd

J.MIKULIČIĆ - RODD.
CONSUL.

15 DEC 1944

File
16/1/45

JH

44/2/2427

6th December, 1944.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer again to your letter of the 9th October, forwarding one addressed to you by His Grace, Dr. M. Beovich, Archbishop of Adelaide, regarding the question of the admission into Australia of his cousin, Mr. Petar Beovic, and of other Jugo Slav refugees at present residing in Egypt.

In regard to the general question I am directed to inform you that the Minister is prepared to consider on their individual merits applications by nominators in Australia for Landing Permits in favour of wives, children, brothers and sisters who are Jugo Slav refugees in Egypt subject to the following conditions :-

(a) that the nominator is in a position, and undertakes to accept responsibility for the maintenance of his nominees until they become established here and to see that for a period of at least five years after arrival in Australia they are not permitted to become a charge upon the public;

(b) that this Department is satisfied that the nominees will not engage in occupations in Australia which will be detrimental to local persons ;

(c) that a satisfactory medical certificate on the attached form is submitted as to the health of each nominee;

(d) that the British authorities in Egypt certify that nothing is known to the detriment of the nominees and that Security Service know nothing against nominators in Australia;

(e) that in the case of married nominees with children they will not be more than 45 years of age and in the case of married couples without children or single persons they are not more than 35 years old. An exception to this may, however, be made in special cases in which it is considered that the circumstances would justify this being done.

In regard to transport of the nominees to Australia, this would, of course, be a matter for the nominators to arrange themselves. In this connection it is understood that there are fairly regular opportunities of passages from the Middle East to Australia, but that in the majority of cases only a limited number of berths is available on a ship.

The Royal Jugo Slav Consul,
G.P.O. Box 1385J,
SYDNEY. N.S.W.

File
[illegible]

44/2/2427

JH

6th December, 1944.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer again to your letter of the 9th October, forwarding one addressed to you by His Grace, Dr. M. Beovich, Archbishop of Adelaide, regarding the question of the admission into Australia of his cousin, Mr. Petar Beovic, and of other Jugo Slav refugees at present residing in Egypt.

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(b) that this Department is satisfied that the nominees will not engage in occupations in Australia which will be detrimental to local persons ;

(c) that a satisfactory medical certificate on the attached form is submitted as to the health of each nominee;

(d) that the British authorities in Egypt certify that nothing is known to the detriment of the nominees and that Security Service know nothing against nominators in Australia;

(e) that in the case of married nominees with children they will not be more than 45 years of age and in the case of married couples without children or single persons they are not more than 35 years old. An exception to this may, however, be made in special cases in which it is considered that the circumstances would justify this being done.

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The Royal Jugo Slav Consul,
G.P.O. Box 1385J,
<u>SYDNEY</u>. N.S.W.

File
[illegible]

I enclose a supply of forms of application which when completed should be forwarded to the Inspector, Commonwealth Investigation Branch in the State in which the applicant resides. It will not be necessary for the nominator to submit certificates of character with his application, but a satisfactory medical certificate on the prescribed form will be required before a Landing Permit is issued.

Fresh supplies of forms of application may be obtained from the Inspector, Commonwealth Investigation Branch, if required.

It will be observed that Mr. Petar Beovic does not come within the abovementioned categories. In view of your representations, however, the question of his admission will receive consideration if Dr. Beovich submits an application in his favour.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

for Secretary.

Copy on 44/3/918

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

No. 44/2/2427

MEMORANDUM (Contd.)

(e) that in the case of married nominees with children they will be not more than 45 years of age and in the case of married couples, without children or single persons they are not more than 35 years old; but this condition may be relaxed in special circumstances.

J Horgan
7.6.44.

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED

J.S. Collings
21/6/44

The Jugo Slav Consul, Fremantle, was advised of the above decision but not the Consul at Sydney. The latter has now forwarded copy of a letter received by him from His Grace, Dr. M. Beovich, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Adelaide, regarding the Jugo Slav refugees in Egypt and referring particularly to his cousin, Peter Beovich.

2. Recommended that the Consul, Sydney, be advised of the conditions under which Jugo Slav refugees in Egypt may be admitted to Australia.

3. The Minister's approval does not extend to cousins but in view of the standing of Dr. Beovich, it is submitted that the Consul be advised that if application for the admission of Peter Beovich is made by Dr. Beovich, the matter will receive consideration.

B R Dixon
17/10/1944.

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED

J.S. Collings.
13/11/44

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

MC

MEMORANDUM:

No. 44/2/2427

ADMISSION OF JUGO SLAV NATIONALS.

Representations have been made by the Jugo Slav Consul and the Jugo Slav Immigrants' Association of Australia in regard to the possibility of Jugo Slav civilians evacuated from the Adriatic Coast to Egypt being allowed to enter Australia. Some individual requests have also been received from relatives in Australia.

2. It is stated that the evacuation of these people from Jugo-Slavia was carried out by the command of the Jugo Slav People's Army of Liberation in co-operation with the British Army Command and that they are now in refugee camps in Egypt.

3. The Jugo Slav Consul suggests that if approval is given for the admission of any of these people preference be given to wives, children, brothers and sisters of nominators in Australia who are engaged in farming.

4. In regard to the question of transport it has been ascertained from the British Ministry of War Transport that there are fairly regular opportunities for passages from the Middle East to Australia. In most cases only a limited number of berths would be available but occasions may arise where a fairly large number of passengers could be carried. The cost of passages from Egypt to Australia would be pretty substantial at present and would probably be beyond the resources of many potential nominators in Australia. In all the circumstances it would not appear likely that any great number of Jugo Slav refugees could be brought here in the near future.

5. We have already approved of the admission into Australia of up to 1,000 Greek refugees, but very few applications for the admission of these have been received. Jugo Slavs are, if anything, a better type of migrant than Greeks. On the whole they engage in rural occupations, principally in vineyards, market gardening, and gathering eucalyptus oil, and are hardworking and law abiding.

6. It is suggested that it would be desirable to encourage these refugees to come to Australia, provided they are in sound health and nothing is known to their detriment by the British authorities abroad. The following recommendation is submitted for consideration -

> Applications by nominators in Australia for Landing Permits in favour of wives, children, brothers and sisters who are Jugo Slav refugees in Egypt may be approved subject to compliance with the following conditions:-
>
> (a) that the nominator is in a position, and undertakes, to accept responsibility for the maintenance of his nominees until they become established and to see that for a period of at least five years after arrival in Australia they are not permitted to become a charge on the public;
>
> (b) that the Department is satisfied that the nominees will not engage in occupations in Australia which will be detrimental to local persons;
>
> (c) that a satisfactory medical certificate is submitted as to the health of each nominee;
>
> (d) that the British authorities, or the Australian Trade Commissioner in Egypt certify that nothing is known to the detriment of the nominees; also that Security Service know nothing against the nominators in Australia;
>
> /(e)

AS.

44/2/2427

KK

23rd August, 1944.

Dear Sir,

I refer to your letter of the 27th June, 1944, relative to the desire of the undermentioned persons to obtain permission for certain of their relatives to enter Australia:-

Mr. Tom Katich
Mr. Ivan Radaich
Mr. George Sutich
Mr. Mate Marinovich
Mr. Ivan Nola.

These applicants have been supplied with the appropriate forms for completion and transmission to the Inspector, Commonwealth Investigation Branch, concerned. The necessary enquiries will then be made and the applications will receive full consideration.

It is regretted that through an oversight this information was not conveyed to you at an earlier date.

Yours faithfully,

BKL

for Secretary.

The Secretary,
Jugo Slav Immigrants Association,
Box 25 P.O.,
HAYMARKET. N.S.W.

File
BKL
23/8/44

Jugoslav Immigrants' Association of Australia

(Savez Jugoslavenskih Iseljenika Australije)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(GLAVNI ODBOR)

We publish the "NAPREDAK" (Yugoslav-Australian Newspaper)

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Address: Secretary, Box 25, P.O., Haymarket,

44/3/2427

28 JUN

Sydney, 27th June, 1944.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Commonwealth Offices,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Dear Sir,

In reference to my inquiry of the 26th April and your reply of the 4th May in regard to immigration permits for Jugoslavs evacuated to Egypt, I hereby submit particulars for five applicants:

1. Mr. Tom Katich, market-gardener of Ryrie Avenue, Dee Why, New South Wales would like to obtain permit for -

44/3/540

Mrs. Anka Katich, female, age 38, his wife, housewife by occupation;
Miss Matilda Katich, female, aged 11, his daughter;
Master Slobodan Katich, male, aged 10, his son;
all at present in the Jugoslav Refugee Camp, Ell Shatt, Egypt.

2. Mr. Ivan Radaich, market-gardener of West Hoxton, Via Liverpool, New South Wales would like to obtain permit for -

44/3/541

Mrs. Valerija Radaich, female, aged 37, his wife, housewife by occupation;
Miss Nada Radaich, aged 13, his daughter;
Miss Lenka Radaich, aged 11, his daughter;
Master Tony Radaich, aged 9, his son;
Miss Valerija Radaich, aged 7, his daughter;
all at present in the Jugoslav Refugee Camp, El Shatt, Egypt.

3. Mr. George Sutich, 301 Piper St., South Broken Hill, New South Wales, Miner, would like to obtain permit for -

44/3/542.

Mrs. Kate Sutich, mother, aged 62; housewife by occupation;
Mrs. Jele Sutich, his wife, housewife by occupation, aged 40.
Mr. Vili Sutich, aged 11, his son;
Mr. Alfred Sutich, aged 9, his son;
all at present No.2 Jugoslav Refugee Camp, MERRA, El Shatt, Egypt.

4. Mr. Mate Marinovich, Miner, of 326 Piper Street, South Broken Hill, N.S.W. would like to obtain permit for -

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior. 27th June, 1944.

44/3/544.

Mrs. Nediljka Marinovich, female, aged 34, his wife, housewife by occupation;
Mrs. Iva Marinovich, aged 65, female, his mother, housewife by occupation;
Mr. Dominko Marinovich, male, aged 13, his son, student.
Miss Marija Marinovich, female, aged 11, his daughter, student;
all at present at No.2 Jugoslav Refugee Camp, Merra, El Shatt, Egypt.
Miss Marinovich, female, aged 6, his daughter.

44/3/543

5. Mr. Ivan Nola, Miner of 323 Piper Street, South Broken Hill, New South Wales, would like to obtain permit for -

Mrs. Pere Nola, female, aged 45, his wife, housewife by occupation;
Mrs. Mere Nola, female, aged 72, his mother, housewife, by occupation;
Miss Tiha Nola, female, aged 23, his daughter, housewife by occupation;
Miss Blazenka Nola, female, aged 18, his daughter, housewife by occupation;
all at present at No.2 Jugoslav Refugee Camp, Merra, El Shatt, Egypt.

Trusting that the above applications will receive your earnest consideration,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

J Kosovich

(J. KOSOVICH)
Secretary.

Copy of letter on Personal files
[illegible] 17/7.

KONSULAT KRALJEVINE JUGOSLAVIJE
CONSULATE
OF THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA

PHONES:
OFFICE: L 1223
PRIVATE: L 1267

POSTAL ADDRESS:
P.O. BOX 151, FREMANTLE
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Fothergill's Buildings,
Henry Street, Fremantle.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR No. 44/2/2427

22 JUL 1944

18th July, 1944.

The Secretary,
Department of Interior,
CANBERRA.

Dear Sir,

I have received your two letters No. 44/2/2427 of 23rd ultimo with the enclosed forms for which I thank you.

By your information given in the above letters it is now clear to all those of my Nationals who wish to bring there relatives now in Egypt.

I am passing on your information to all those interested on whose behalf I have approached local shipping agents in regard to transport of the nominees, but it would be most important that your Department would give a special request to the Priority Board of the Shipping Section through Mr. Fraser in Cairo, so that at least a limited number of berths may be available. This is very important, please advise me in due time.

Yours faithfully,

N. Marich

ROYAL YUGOSLAV CONSUL.

KONSULAT KRALJEVINE JUGOSLAVIJE CONSULATE OF THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA FREMANTLE AUSTRALIA

BR.

44/2/2427.

28th June, 1944.

The Director,
Commonwealth Investigation Branch,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

With reference to your memorandum of the 19th June, C.55990, forwarding a request from your Inspector in Western Australia for advice in regard to the entry into Australia of Jugo Slav refugees in Egypt, I enclose for your information copy of a communication sent to the Royal Jugo Slav Consul which sets out the policy which has been adopted in regard to this matter.

Applications by Jugo Slav nationals in Australia for the admission of wives, children, brothers or sisters who are Jugo Slav refugees in Egypt may be accepted by your Inspectors who should arrange for the usual report to be furnished in regard to the nominators, including advice as to whether anything is known against them from a Security angle.

Where a person desires to introduce a Jugo Slav refugee from Egypt he should be supplied with a copy of the prescribed application form and if it is thought that he is likely to be a satisfactory guarantor, he might at the same time be supplied with a copy of a medical certificate for each nominee.

It will not be necessary for the applicant to supply the certificates mentioned in Items 4 and 5 when he submits his application, but in the event of his being accepted as a suitable guarantor Landing Permits will not be issued authorising admission of his nominees until satisfactory medical certificates on the form supplied have been furnished.

for Secretary.

4 JUL Rec d

BR. 44/2/2427.

23rd June, 1944.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th June, in regard to the desire of four Jugo Slav nationals residing in Western Australia to obtain permission to introduce relatives from Egypt.

If the persons concerned will complete the attached forms of application and forward them to the Inspector, Commonwealth Investigation Branch, Perth, each case will be considered on its merits after certain enquiries have been made.

It will not be necessary for the applicants to submit certificates of character regarding their nominees, but in the event of their being accepted as suitable guarantors they will be required to submit satisfactory medical certificates as to the health of each of the nominees on the attached form, before Landing Permits will be issued authorising their admission.

Yours faithfully,

for Secretary.

The Royal Jugoslav Consul,
P.O. Box 151,
FREMANTLE, W.A.

BR.

44/2/2427.

23rd June, 1944.

Dear Sir,

With further reference to your letter of the 26th April, in regard to the entry into Australia of Jugo Slav refugees at present in Egypt, I desire to inform you that the Minister is prepared to consider on their individual merits applications by nominators in Australia for Landing Permits in favour of wives, children, brothers and sisters who are Jugo Slav refugees in Egypt subject to the following conditions:-

(a) that the nominator is in a position, and undertakes to accept responsibility for the maintenance of his nominees until they become established here and to see that for a period of at least five years after arrival in Australia they are not permitted to become a charge upon the public;

(b) that this Department is satisfied that the nominees will not engage in occupations in Australia which will be detrimental to local persons;

(c) that a satisfactory medical certificate on the attached form is submitted as to the health of each nominee;

(d) that the British authorities in Egypt certify that nothing is known to the detriment of the nominees and that Security Service know nothing against nominators in Australia;

(e) that in the case of married nominees with children they will not be more than 45 years of age and in the case of married couples without children or single persons they are not more than 35 years old. An exception to this may, however, be made in special cases in which it is considered that the circumstances would justify this being done.

In regard to transport of the nominees to Australia, this would, of course, be a matter for the nominators to arrange themselves. In this connection it is understood that there are fairly regular opportunities of passages from the Middle East to Australia, but that in the majority of cases only a limited number of berths is available on a ship.

I enclose a supply of forms of application which when completed should be forwarded to the Inspector, Commonwealth Investigation Branch in the State in which the

The Secretary,
Jugo Slav Immigrants Association,
Box 25, P.O., Haymarket,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

applicant resides. It will not be necessary for the nominator to submit certificates of character with his application, but a satisfactory medical certificate on the prescribed form will be required before a Landing Permit is issued.

Fresh supplies of forms of application may be obtained from the Inspector, Commonwealth Investigation Branch, if required.

Yours faithfully,

for Secretary.

BR.

44/2/2427.

23rd June, 1944.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter of the 25th May, in regard to the admission into Australia of Jugo Slav refugees now in Egypt.

I am to inform you that the Minister is prepared to consider on their individual merits applications by nominators in Australia for Landing Permits in favour of wives, children, brothers and sisters who are Jugo Slav refugees in Egypt subject to the following conditions:-

(a) that the nominator is in a position, and undertakes to accept responsibility for the maintenance of his nominees until they become established here and to see that for a period of at least five years after arrival in Australia they are not permitted to become a charge upon the public;

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See also letter of 11.5.45 on 45/3/111

Yours faithfully,

for Secretary.

The Royal Jugoslav Consul,
P.O. Box 151,
FREMANTLE, W.A.

BR.

44/2/2427.

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Yours faithfully,

See also letter of 11-5-45 on 45/3/111

for Secretary.

The Royal Jugoslav Consul,
P.O. Box 151,
FREMANTLE, W.A.

KONSULAT KRALJEVINE JUGOSLAVIJE CONSULATE OF THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA FREMANTLE AUSTRALIA.

P.O. Box.151.
FREMANTLE.
7th June, 1944.

The Minister for the Interior,
CANBERRA.

Dear Sir,

Further to my letter of the 25th ultimo in the matter of Yugoslav refugees in Egypt, I have now been handed details from those who are anxious to secure your approval for admission to Australia of their relatives.

1. ANTE MARTINOVICH, single, market gardener Osborne Park, W.A. cash over £500. Wishes to bring his brother FRANE, single 28 years of age farmer, born at HVAR, Dalmatia Yugolavia.

2. MATE MARTINOVICH, married above place, wishes to bring his brother MARKO, 25 years of age, farmer, applicant is market gardener at Osborne Park, Cash £300.

3. PETAR DRPICH and his wife VINKA (nee Karmelich) market gardener at Osborne Park nationalized 35 years in W.A. property and cash over £3,000 War Loans £600. wish to bring his wifes sister Miss KATIGA KERMELICH and her fiancee Mr. JAKOV MARINKOVICH-SIMICH, farmer 24 years of age both born at HVAR Dalmatia.

4. STIPE BEROS, single 28 years of age market gardener at Osborne Park, property and cash about £1,100, £100 in War Loans, wishes to bring his brother IVAN, farmer, married in Dalmatia.

I trust you will give due consideration to the above applicants and advise me what progress you have made in the matter of shipping, I have asked local agents for Thomas Cook & Sons, to make enquiries.

Yours faithfully,

[signature]

ROYAL YUGOSLAV CONSUL.

Ackg. by direction & say that each case will be considered on its merit after certain inquiries have been completed. [initials] 31/6/44

The Secretary.

Referred, by direction, for attention, please.

[signature]
(J. E. Collings)
Private Secretary, Canberra.
14th June, 1944.

KONSULAT KRALJEVINE JUGOSLAVIJE
CONSULATE OF THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA
FREMANTLE AUSTRALIA

12 JUN 1944

P.O. Box.151.
FREMANTLE.
7th June, 1944.

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CANBERRA.

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Yours faithfully,

V. Marich

ROYAL YUGOSLAV CONSUL.

Ack. by direction & say that each case will be considered on its merits after certain enquiries have been completed. [signature] 21/6/44

The Secretary.

Referred, by direction, for attention, please.

[signature]
(J. E. Collings)
Private Secretary, Canberra.
14th June, 1944.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPT
24 MAY 1944
INVESTIGATION BRANCH
PERTH.

W.A. 6085 55990.

Police Station.

Collie, 23/5/44.

44/3/2427

THE O.I.C.
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
PERTH.

The undermentioned natualized British subjects are desirous of bringing members of thier family's who have escaped ka from Jugo-Slavia to Egypt out to Australia.

George Grubisa, farmer of Allanson via Collie wishes to bring out his wife Milka Grubisa,22808, Jugo-Slav Refugee Camp,Ell, SXATT, Egyp t.

Lui Divich, of Allanson via Collie wishes to bring out his daughter Nevenka Divi ch,20087,Jugo Slav Refugee Camp, Ell, SXATT, Egypt.

Grubisa and Divich would be pleased to know what are the prospects of getting the above named refugee's out to Australia and what proceedure would be adopted, if you will please let me know I will pass the information on to the inquirer's.

J.E. Delfs.
SERGT, 730.

The Director,
Commonwealth Investigation Branch, CANBERRA.

Forwarded for transmission to the Department of the Interior and advice please as to the Department's policy in regard to these and any other such cases which may be received.

J. Adams
(J.ADAMS) INSPECTOR.
31/5/44.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Forwarded for favour of advice please.

Longfield Lloyd
LONGFIELD LLOYD.
Director.
19. 6.44.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPT
24 MAY 1944
INVESTIGATION BRANCH
PERTH.

W.A. 4167
6085
55990

Police Station.

Collie, 23/5/44.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
No. 44/2/2427

THE O.I.C.
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
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The Director,
Commonwealth Investigation Branch, CANBERRA.

COMMONWEALTH
5 JUN 1944
CENTRAL
INVESTIGATION BRANCH

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J. Adams
(J.ADAMS) INSPECTOR.
31/5/44.

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Department of the Interior,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

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Longfield Lloyd
LONGFIELD LLOYD.
Director.
19. 6.44.

29 MAY

P. O. [illegible]

FREMANTLE
[illegible]th [illegible] 1944

25/5/44

The Minister for the Interior,

CANBERRA.

44/2/2427

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 5th instant,,in which I have noted your stipulations and views so that some of Yugoslav refugee's now in Egypt could be admitted to Australia.

All those that approached me have been advised and as soon as I receive the various details of their relatives in Egypt I will communicate with you.

I quite understand the various difficulties in this matter specially the shipping, I am very pleased to know that you are making inquiries, no doubt it will take some time. I think it would be most practical that as many approveddnominees as possible should travel together, and that wifes, children, brothers and sisters of these nominators who are engaged in farming would have preferen[illegible] further difficulties are that some nominees may not have any inde[illegible] papers with them.

I trust that your department will as soon as possible iss[illegible] a set of regulations on this important matter so that all those interested would know what to do and where and how to apply for addmittance of their nominees.

Yours faithfully,

N. Marich

ROYAL YUGOSLAV CONSUL.

The Secretary.

Referred, by direction.

J. E. Collings

(J. E. Collings)
Private Secretary, Canberra.
31st May, 1944.

29 MAY 1944

P. O. Box ...
FREMANTLE,
25th May, 194...

FREMANTLE, AUSTRALIA
25/5/44

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
44/2/2427

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N. Marich

ROYAL YUGOSLAV CONSUL

The Secretary.

Referred, by direction.

J. E. Collings
(J. E. Collings)
Private Secretary, Canberra.
31st May, 1944.

Dear Mr Peters,

Referring to your recent reference (by phone) to Yugo Slavs in Egypt & the prospect of passages to Australia, I have been in touch with Mr Johnston (British Ministry of War Transport) who informed me that there are fairly regular opportunities for passage from the Middle East to Australia. Most of these, however, would be for a limited number of passengers but occasions may arise (one such occasion presented itself recently) when a fairly large number of passengers could be carried.

Book No. 84

Form No. 7. Form under Regulation No. 20.

No. 200

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The *Beer Excise Act* 1901-1928.

Butt of Permit to Transfer Beer.

N. S. W. *State.* 28 DEC 1939 *Date.*

The Permit, of which this is the butt, was this day affixed to* 1 Brl containing 36 gallons of Beer to be transferred from KENT BREWERY TOOTH & CO. LIMITED SYDNEY to NEWCASTLE

TOOTH & CO. LIMITED
Per [signature] *Brewer.*

* Kind of vessel or cart note for bottles.

C.41/6.35.—2485.

4/2/2427

KK

CANBERRA. A.C.T.
5 MAY 1944

Dear Sir,

I refer to your letter of 19th April, relative to requests received by you from Jugo Slav nationals in Western Australia respecting the admission into Australia of relatives from the Dalmatian coasts at present in Egypt.

If you will arrange for the following particulars to be supplied by the persons who have approached you, consideration will be given to the question of the admission of their nominees on its individual merits in each case:-

(a) name, address and occupation of proposed nominator;

(b) names, ages and sexes of nominees;

(c) previous occupations of nominees;

(d) intended occupation in Australia of nominees and names and addresses of proposed employers.

In view of the present shipping situation there appears to be little prospect of these people being able to secure passages to Australia for a considerable time to come, and it will be appreciated that no useful purpose could be served by authorising their admission unless they are able to take advantage of such permission.

I am, however, causing enquiries to be made with a view to ascertaining whether suitable passenger shipping from the Middle East would be available in the event of your compatriots in Egypt being granted permission to take up residence in Australia.

Yours faithfully,

J. S. Collings

(J. S. COLLINGS)

The Royal Jugo Slav Consul,
Fothergill's Buildings,
Henry Street,
FREMANTLE. W.A.

4/2/2427

KK

CANBERRA. A.C.T.

5 MAY 1944

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Yours faithfully,

(J. S. COLLINGS)

The Royal Jugo Slav Consul,
Fothergill's Buildings,
Henry Street,
FREMANTLE. W.A.

KK

4th May, 1944.

Dear Sir,

I refer to your letter of the 26th April, relative to the question of the admission into Australia of Jugoslav civilians at present in Egypt, who are said to have been evacuated from Jugoslavia and wish to join relatives in Australia. It may be mentioned that a similar inquiry to yours has been received by the Minister from the Royal Jugoslav Consul, Fremantle.

2. If you will arrange for the following particulars to be supplied by relatives in Australia who have approached you, consideration will be given to the question of the admission of the nominees on the individual merits of each case:-

(a) name, address and occupation of the proposed nominator;

(b) names, ages and sexes of the respective nominees;

(c) previous occupations of the nominees;

(d) intended occupation in Australia of the nominees, and the names and addresses of the proposed employers.

3. In view of the present shipping situation there appears to be little prospect of these people being able to secure passages to Australia for a considerable time to come, and it will be appreciated that no useful purpose could be served by authorising their admission unless they are able to take advantage of such permission.

4. Inquiries, however, are being made with a view to ascertaining whether suitable passenger shipping from the Middle East would be available in the event of your compatriots in Egypt being granted permission to take up residence in Australia.

Yours faithfully,

for Secretary.

The Secretary,
Jugoslav Immigrants Association of Australia,
Box 25Ø P.O., Haymarket,
SYDNEY. N.S.W.

44/2/2427

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Yours faithfully,

for Secretary.

The Secretary,
Jugoslav Immigrants Association
of Australia,
Box 257 P.O., Haymarket,
SYDNEY. N.S.W.

Letter to Jugoslav
Consul .. to
Minister for signature
(also office copy
flimsy)

[illegible]

3/5

Note
when flimsy
returned, send
is reply to letter of 26/4/44
herein from secty. Jugoslav
Immigrant Assn.

(Mr. W Wheeler)

SUGGESTED DRAFT LETTER TO SIR THOMAS GORDON.

[redacted]

Hold ? wrote Customs

Dear Sir Thomas,

The Secretary of the Royal Jugoslavia Consul, Henry Street, Fremantle, has approached the Minister for the Interior on behalf of a number of his compatriots who desire to join relatives in Australia. The persons in question are said to be temporarily resident in Egypt after having been rescued from various parts of the Dalmatian coast by the Royal Navy.

The Minister fully appreciates the present shipping situation and that no useful purpose could be served by granting such permission unless the individuals concerned had a reasonable chance of coming to Australia, but in order that the representations may receive ~~the fullest~~ full consideration, I am directed to request that you might be good enough to advise whether suitable passenger shipping from the Middle East ~~could be made~~ would be available for this purpose.

At the present time there is no indication of the numbers likely to be involved, but such information is being sought.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO FINAL PARAGRAPH OF REPLY BY MINISTER TO ROYAL JUGOSLAVIA CONSUL.

X 3. In view of the present shipping situation there appears to be little prospect of these people being able to secure passages to Australia for a considerable time to come, and it will be appreciated that no useful purpose could be served by authorising their admission unless they are able to take advantage of such permission.

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(By W Wheeler)

SUGGESTED DRAFT LETTER TO SIR THOMAS GORDON.

Hold
? write
Customs

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KONSULAT KRALJEVINE JUGOSLAVIJE

CONSULATE
OF THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA

PHONES:
OFFICE: L 1223
PRIVATE: L 1267

POSTAL ADDRESS:
P.O. BOX 151, FREMANTLE
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Fothergill's Buildings,
Henry Street, Fremantle.
19th April, 1944.

The Minister,
For the Interior,
CANBERRA.

Dear Sir,

The last few days many letters have been received by my Nationals in this State from there relatives in Egypt who have been rescued from various parts of the Dalmation Coast by the Allied Navy.

In these letters they are earnestly asking their next of kin and friends to procure for them admittance to Australia. Several of my Nationals who are well established farmers and primary producers have requested me to make an urgent re resentation to you so to secure your early approval, so that some of these refugees can come to Australia according to the Commonwealth laws and war time regulations.

No doubt all those that may be admitted will be a most useful hard working people and good as thousand of other Yugoslava have proved to be.

Please advice me as early as possible on this important matter.

Yours faithfully,

V. Marich

ROYAL YUGOSLAVA CONSUL

The Secretary.

Referred, by direction, for preparation of a reply for the Minister's signature, please.

(J. E. Collings)
Private Secretary, Canberra.
22nd April 1944

Jugoslav Immigrants' Association of Australia

(Savez Jugoslavenskih Iseljenika Australije)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(GLAVNI ODBOR)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR No. 44/1 2427

Address: Secretary, Box 25, P.O., Haymarket,

We publish th[e] "NAPREDA[K]" (Yugoslav-Australian Newspaper)

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Sydney, 26th April, 1944.

26 APR 1944

Secretary,
Department of Interior,
Commonwealth Offices,
CANBERRA, A. C. T.

Dear Sir,

Since reports reached this country of evacuation of some thousands of Jugoslav civilians from the Adriatic coast of Jugoslavia to Egypt, we have had numerous inquiries from some of their relatives here as to the possibility of bringing them to Australia.

The evacuation of those people from Jugoslavia was carried out by the Command of the Jugoslav People's Army of Liberation in co-operation with the British Army Command and they are stationed now in Egypt under the supervision of both Commands.

We would like you to inform us what is the present position of immigration and if there are any possibilities of bringing any of those evacuated here , and if so under what conditions, so that we could meet the enquiries.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

J. Kosovich

(J. KOSOVICH),
Secretary.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)



(6)

No...............................

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Department of Immigration.

FILE OF PAPERS.

SUBJECT:

1000.

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582
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